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Tillage and pasturage are the two breasts of the State.—SULLY.

69th Year.

RICHMOND, VA., JUNE, 1908.

No. 6.

Farm Management.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

The month of May to this writing (21st inst.) has not been so favorable a one for the planting and progress of the crops as was the month of April. The fore part of the month to the 12th was cold and sunless and with several light frosts, the temperature was considerably below the normal. Light showers were frequent and much hindered work on the land. From the 12th to this time the weather has been warmer, the temperature having again gone above the normal by from 6 to 8 degrees. We have also had some heavy rain and showery weather still continues. For the season since the first of March the average temperature has been considerably above the normal, whilst the rainfall has been below normal. The present showery weather is, therefore, not to be regretted as there is none too much water in the soil for the best doing of crops during the summer. The delay by this weather in planting the corn crop is causing some complaint amongst farmers but we are satisfied that later conditions of the crops will more than compensate for the loss of time. In the South we have always time enough in the fall to mature the crop, even though it should be planted somewhat late and if the planting only be done on land thoroughly prepared and well supplied with moisture the subsequent growth of the crop is so rapid that the time lost in starting is soon caught up. If only the weather becomes normal now, white corn put in any time between now and the 10th of June will be quite as early in maturing as that already planted and will make, in all probability, a much heavier yield. Yellow corn planted up to the end of June, or even into July, not later than the 4th of that month, usually matures well in all the middle and eastern section of the State. Of course in the Piedmont and mountain sections of the west it is desirable that no time should be lost now in getting the crop planted as the frost catches these sections earlier in the fall. We are hoping now to see the weather settle and progress with the planting of all crops be possible under the most favorable conditions. There is need for the making of big crops this year, both of

wheat and corn as the surplus left over from last year is small. The fact that corn has recently sold as high as 70 cents in Chicago is evidence that consumption has been large and with wheat selling at over \$1.00 the market evidently is bare. Good large crops of these cereals will do more to give the necessary impetus for another great stride onward in prosperity than any other thing. The basic factor in national prosperity is agricultural success. The farmer is the man upon whom most depends and we urge that he should not fail the country at this time. Plant largely, but above all things, plant well. Prosperity and progress is only taking a breathing spell. The farmer can start it onward with a bound by making the best of his opportunity during this and the ensuing month. He himself will be the first to reap the advantage.

The Report of the Department of Agriculture on the condition of the winter wheat crop on the first of May is distinctly encouraging and since that time to this writing nothing has occurred to change the condition for the worse. The report shows that the area of wheat standing on May 1st to be harvested was about 29,757,000 acres or 1,318,000 less than the area reported as sown last fall and 1,619,000 acres more than the area of winter wheat harvested last year. This acreage is less than 2,000,000 more than the average of winter wheat harvested for the past ten years, a very small increase in the area to set against the enormous increase in the population of the country during the same period. We have now nearly 15,000,000 more people in the country to feed than we had ten years ago. The average condition of the crop was 89 per cent. of the normal as compared with 82.9 per cent. on May 1, 1907, and as against 85.5 per cent. of the average of the past ten years. In the South Atlantic States the condition is 90.1 as against a ten year average of 83 per cent. In Virginia the condition stands at 95 as against a ten year average of 89. In Maryland the condition is 88 as against a ten year average of 90. In North Carolina the condition is 91 as against a ten year

average of 87. In South Carolina 83 as against 90. In Tennessee 95 as against 86. These figures point to the conclusion that our wheat crop in the South is likely to be above an average one and this agrees with the reports we hear from farmers generally. The much higher average condition over the whole wheat belt is indicative of a considerably increased yield over that of a year ago. We have as yet no figures as to the area seeded in spring wheat but reports are that the crop is being got into the land in good condition and with the exception of complaints of drouth from several sections which may decrease the area seeded, there is nothing to indicate much change in the area likely to be seeded over that put in last year. The position of this country as the great wheat exporting nation of the world seems to be rapidly passing away. Neither the area seeded nor the yield per acre increases materially, whilst population rapidly grows. Soon the price of the grain will be fixed by our own consumption, and not in Liverpool. When this time comes if the present tariff laws are maintained, wheat growing will again become a very profitable line of production and as Southern farmers can produce as much wheat per acre as can be produced elsewhere in the country, it behooves Southern farmers to be giving attention to the growing of much larger areas of wheat than are now produced in this section and of fitting the land to make much heavier average yields per acre. We do not now produce enough to feed our own people and if we are called upon to pay a higher price for this staple as seems inevitable unless we prepare to grow more, this will be a heavy drain upon the material wealth of the South. We ought to prevent this. It is nonsense growing more corn, cotton and tobacco merely to pay away the money so realized in order to keep ourselves in bread, when we can just as well produce our bread at home and not lessen the area in the other staples at all. What Southern lands need to make them produce more wheat is better preparation of the land and the filling of the soil with humus. Summer is the time to set about this work as our great humus making crops are the Cow pea, the Soy bean and Crimson clover and not the red clover which fills the place in the North and West. We can put two humus making crops into our land in one year as against one crop of red clover in two years in the North and West and can get all this at less cost than the single crop of clover. We have known a single crop of cow peas to increase the yield of wheat 10 bushels to the acre. With a crop of cow peas followed by a crop of crimson clover as a winter humus crop and this followed by another crop of cow peas cut into the land with the disc harrow in the early fall we do not doubt but that an increase of from 15 to 20 bushels of wheat per acre can be made by using simply acid phosphate to secure a heavy growth of cow peas and clover and thus the increased yield can be got at a very low cost. Keep this idea before you and grow cow peas and crimson clover largely each year and thus get ready for this coming time of profitable wheat production. At present we have only about 650,000 acres producing wheat in this State. We ought to have at least twice this area to feed our own people. Land intended to be put into wheat in the fall should be put into cow peas this month

and these be helped with 250 lbs. of acid phosphate to the acre. The land should be well prepared for the pea crop and this crop be cut into the land with the disc harrow in the early fall and have a ton of lime to the acre applied, and this be worked into the land with the disc harrow, and the wheat can then be seeded without further plowing. To plow the cow pea crop down makes the land too light and puffy for the wheat to do well.

The cool, wet weather we have had in May has checked the growth of the cotton plants very considerably and delayed the completion of the planting of the crop. Planting should now be pushed to completion as fast as possible and the growing crops should be brought to a stand as soon as ever the plants are large enough to handle. To delay this work of bringing the crop to a stand simply means to allow the plants to be cut out to rob the soil of fertility and moisture which the plants ultimately left to make the crop, will stand in need of to make them do their best. These surplus plants are like so many weeds left to grow. Both should be got away before they have had time to rob the land of fertility and moisture. Push the growth of the crop as much as possible by frequent cultivation so that it may get well established and hold of the land before the hot weather sets in. When the crop has once got a good root system running in the soil the hot weather will not hurt it if the moisture in the soil is conserved by keeping a loose soil mulch on the surface. Cultivate frequently and keep the land level and at the last cultivation sow crimson clover in the crop to make a cover for the land during the winter and to add humus to the soil. Ten or twelve pounds of seed per acre will suffice for this purpose and the cost of it will be repaid many times by the improvement effected and will result in a great saving of fertilizer bills another year. We ought to have thousands of acres of this clover in the South every year where we only have hundreds. Every farmer ought to grow an acre or two for seed every year, and thus save having to buy it. When he does this he will sow it more liberally.

The planting and cultivation of the corn crop will require constant attention this month. In our last issue we wrote fully on that subject and to that issue refer our readers. We will only add here that in planting at this season of the year it is a good practice to prepare land half the day and to plant the other half. When a large area is got ready to plant before planting is commenced at this season, the land first plowed is apt to get baked and require much more time to prepare a fine seed bed before planting can be begun. When half the day is given to plowing and then the remainder of the day is given to fining the land and planting, much labor is saved and the seed goes into a bed in fine, moist condition and much more quickly germinates and grows and if broken weather should come on at least a part of the crop is making progress. Where the crop can not be got into the land before late in the month, especially on high land, we would advise that a yellow corn be planted—Golden Dent is a good variety. This yellow corn ma

tures much more quickly than the "white varieties. In Middle Virginia it will mature planted as late as the first week in July. Where corn is not making the growth desired, it can be helped during cultivation by applying fertilizer between the rows and working this into the land. A good mixture for this purpose may be made by taking 50 lbs. of nitrate of soda, 200 lbs. of acid phosphate and 25 lbs. of muriate of potash. The corn roots will soon find this and it will greatly help the yield as applied at this time and in this way it seems to go more to the making of corn rather than stalk. Keep the cultivator at work in the crop as long as the team can get through it without breaking down the stalks. Don't stop when you have worked the crop three times. Experiments have completely demonstrated the fact that the oftener the crop is cultivated the better the yield. The object of cultivation is not merely killing the weeds; it is aerating the soil and keeping the connection between the subsoil and the surface broken so that the moisture in the land will not escape into the air and be lost. The crop usually needs all the moisture it can get to make the best yield. Keep the surface level and at the last working sow either cow peas or crimson clover, or a mixture of crimson clover and sapling clover. Where the sapling and crimson clover mixture is used, the crimson clover should not be sown too thickly or it will smother the sapling clover. Where both stand the crimson clover can be cut off in May or June and the sapling clover will make a fall crop of hay. Usually, however, these crops are grazed during the winter and spring and then turned down for improving the land for the next crop. If cow peas are sown—or better and more economically are drilled in between the rows—they will improve rather than decrease the yield of the corn crop and then can be turned down in the fall and be followed by crimson clover and a mixture of wheat, oats and rye for a winter cover crop.

The planting of the tobacco crop should be pushed on as fast as the condition of the soil and the weather will permit. We hear that there are plenty of plants and that they are well grown. In our two last issues we discussed very fully the proper fertilization of the land for the crop and to these issues refer our readers. The area to be planted to this crop in this State seems likely to be much increased this year. The dealers almost to a man advise that a considerably larger crop than that of last year can be marketed profitably if the quality is good. The fact that on account of the terrorism existing in a large section of Kentucky, the area of the crop in that State is likely to be greatly reduced, is no doubt also largely influencing our growers in increasing the area to be planted here. We should not like to see this increase run to excess, as whilst we are of opinion that more tobacco can be sold at a good price this year, yet at the same time this can easily be overdone if every one who grows tobacco plants a few thousand hills more. There should be a moderate increase all round, and planters in each section would do well to confer together on this subject and regulate their planting so that each may get a share and yet not overcrowd the market. This

and well regulated marketing all through the selling season will enable prices to be maintained at a paying level. The difficulty in the past has been that planters have marketed their crops without consultation with the dealers and put on the market at one time more than the handlers could find room for and hence prices have sagged down when there was no necessity for this to have happened had the crops been put on the market with discretion. Let the cultivation of the crop have careful attention and thus keep the plants growing constantly. Use the hoe around the plants as the root system of the plants is not wide spreading like corn and merely running the cultivator between the rows is not sufficient to keep the feeding rootlets in active work. These are largely to be found near the base of the stalk and hence the necessity for hoe work in this crop. Keep a sharp lookout for the first worms and have these closely picked off so as to limit the following brood. The use of Paris green for killing the worms is now well established and may be safely practiced during the earlier growth of the plants, but we do not advise its use when the crop is beginning to ripen as it may stain the leaves and cause dealers to be prejudiced against buying such tobacco. The right strength to use Paris green is one pound of the poison to 160 gallons of water.

The planting of the crops for filling the silo and for fodder should have attention as soon as the corn crop has been well started in its growth. For siloing purposes corn is the premier crop, but we do not think that it should be the only crop. Silage made from corn and sorghum, mixed, and from corn, sorghum and soy beans or cow peas mixed makes a better balanced and more nutritive ration than when made from corn alone. Sorghum makes a most excellent addition to corn and can be grown at less cost and makes a heavier yield on poorer land than corn. These crops, however, should not be grown mixed except in the case of cow peas, which may well be grown along with the corn, being planted along side the corn rows at the second working of the crop. Grown in this way the yield of the crop will be increased 25 per cent. if the peas make a good growth and a greater quantity of the mixed crop can be put into a silo than of corn alone as it packs closer. The variety of peas best to grow for this purpose is the Clay or Whippoorwill. The Black variety grows too straggling and tangles the corn rows together so much as to be difficult to harvest with a machine. The Clay or Whippoorwill clings closely to the corn stalks and hence does not cause this trouble. In planting corn or sorghum for a silage crop do not put the rows too close together; 2 ft. 9 in. is close enough for the rows with the stalks 6 or 8 inches apart in the rows. This allows the sun and air to get into the crop and insures a fair proportion of eared stalks and a well matured stalk and blade which makes a sweeter and more nutritive and palatable silage than watery, immature stalks, the result of too close planting. Soy beans should always be grown alone or they will not make half the yield they are capable of doing, nor will the product be half as valuable as feed. Plant in rows 2 ft. 6 in. or 2 ft. 9 in. apart and drop seed 6 or 8 inches

apart in the rows and cultivate the crop two or three times. Grown in this way the crop makes a heavy yield of forage and plenty of seed and can be utilized either in the silo cut in along with the corn and sorghum, or can be made into hay which is greatly relished by stock of all kinds and is exceedingly good feed when fed in mixture with corn fodder, sorghum, hay, or straw. It is too rich in protein to be fed alone.

For forage for winter feeding grow sorghum (amber cane) or sorghum and cow peas mixed. If grown alone sorghum may be sowed broadcast at the rate of a bushel to the acre. This will give a fine stalk and cut at the proper time when in bloom, or just before, makes a fine hay crop which cures easily and is much relished by stock. The crop may also be planted like corn and makes when planted in this way a heavy yield of fodder which will keep well put up in the field and then be brought in to feed as wanted. When sorghum is grown in this way it is almost impossible to cure it so that it will not mould if stored in the barn. Sorghum and cow peas grown together make probably the finest and most nutritious feed of any of these forage crops, and the mixed crop is easier to cure than either grown alone. Sow at the rate of half a bushel of peas and half a bushel of sorghum to the acre. The crop may be either sown broadcast or be drilled with a wheat drill, stopping every other spout. The crop, if drilled, should be cultivated with a weeder or harrow once or twice. Kaffir corn may be grown for forage planted in the same way as sorghum. Kaffir corn is not such good feed as the saccharine sorghums, like amber cane, but it has this advantage: that drouth does not easily injure it and it is therefore well to plant the crop so that if the season be a dry one there will be at least one crop to depend upon.

Millet is a crop that may be seeded from this time to the end of August and land seeded at once will easily grow two crops before it is too late to cure the hay. The variety to sow from this time on is the German millet. Sow at the rate of one bushel to the acre on finely prepared land and if the land is dry, roll after seeding. If the land is not in good heart apply 250 lbs. of acid phosphate per acre. The crop should be cut just as it comes into bloom and before any seed is formed and makes a good hay for cattle. Some horses cannot eat it without its affecting their kidneys, but others do not seem to suffer any ill effects. If allowed to form seed it is not fit to feed to horses and is not so good for cattle

The harvesting of the wheat, oat and hay crops will call for attention during the month. See to it that your binders and mowers are all in good repair and condition and ready for work and have on hand repairs for such parts as are most likely to be broken. Also arrange for the necessary additional help to be ready to handle the crops as soon as ready for cutting. Don't let the wheat and oats become overripe before beginning to cut. The finest sample is always made from grain cut a little under-ripe and much loss from shattering is avoided by cutting early. See to it that the grain is well shocked and

let this work be done before the hands leave the field for the night so that should the weather break the grain will be safe. Poor shocking is the cause of a serious loss of grain every year, and especially is this so when the weather is wet. A grain shock, properly made with sheaves as soon after they are cut as possible, will turn rain for a long time, and will never suffer serious injury all through. The sheaves should be packed solid in the center, with the heads well raised and the butts sloping outwards and if a shock so made is then capped well all the rain will run off to the ground and if the shock is set as it should be on high ground, the base of the shock will be kept dry. If a shock is so badly put together in the first instance that it is easily blown to pieces by the wind, it can never afterwards be put up so that it will turn the rain, so the importance of careful shocking in the first instance is great.

Do not let your hay and clover crops stand uncut until the seed forms in the heads. These crops are grown for the nutriment to be derived from the stalks and blades and not for the feed value of the seed, which is small. The nutriment is in the stalks and blades until the seed begins to form. It is then largely transferred into the seed and the stalk and blades become merely so much woody fibre with small feeding value. The greatest amount of nutriment is contained in the plants when they are in bloom or just coming into bloom and this is the time when the crop should be cut and it should then be dried as much as possible in the shade so as to conserve this nutriment, only the watery matter being lost. Let the sun and wind wilt the crop and then put up in windrows with the rake and cure out there or in small cocks made out of the windrows when sufficiently dried to put up in this way. Do not let the sun burn out all the nature of the hay and cause all the blades to dry up and break off. Hay may safely be stored in the barn with much more natural moisture in it than most farmers would think safe and it will cure out there into fine feed, full of the natural aroma of the plants and be eaten with relish by stock. To do this, however, it must have neither rain water nor dew on it when housed. If either of these are present the hay will mould and may fire. With the fine haying tools now on the market a hay crop can be saved with little hand labor and quickly. With a mower cutting a 6 foot swathe, a hay tedder shaking out an 8 foot breadth at each crossing of the field, a side delivery rake putting it up into a windrow and a hay loader putting it on the wagon, there is small need for hand labor in handling the crop.

SOME RANDOM NOTES ON THE MAY PLANTER. Fertilizing Corn.

Editor Southern Planter:

Mr. Rand's experience is rather amusing. He can console himself that the residual effect of the heavy application of bone to the "demonstration" acre will go somewhat towards making up the loss the past year. Probably the Thomas slag will also show a good residual effect. But it all comes back to the fact that we have for years insisted upon, that a complete fertilizer does not

pay on the corn crop. Plain acid phosphate and a little potash may pay at times, but the corn crop should have a sod and the home made manure, and a "demonstration" extending through a series of years of a good rotation of crops will demonstrate better what good farming is than a mere experiment of piling on fertilizers on an acre will ever show. Then if we take the results that Dr. Thorne has worked out, and reinforce the manure with acid phosphate or floats it may show a very profitable use of the acid phosphate and the floats too. In the Ohio experiments the adding of 40 pounds of floats to a ton of manure about trebled the crop made by an untreated ton. Mr. Bergman is right. The day for long summer fallows is past, that is a fallow without crops. A cultivated crop like corn or tobacco makes the best fallow for fall grain, and the demonstration needed is how to make the crops pay for the improvement as we go. Only the wealthy can afford to spend money and time in getting the land up in that way. The average farmer must make a living while he is bringing up the productiveness of his land. It can be done and has been done.

Sweet Potatoes.

After the plants from the early bedded plants have made a good start, try the planting of cuttings from the vines, made about ten or twelve inches long and inserted in the moist soil so as to leave only the tip exposed. Planted in June these cuttings will make better potatoes for winter keeping than the crop from the early plants. Then if you want to grow the best little potatoes for next spring's bedding, make cuttings late in July or early August about a yard long. Coil the cutting around the hand and insert the whole in a hill, leaving only the tip of the shoot exposed. You will get a bunch of little potatoes from every joint which will keep well in winter and will be far better for bedding than little potatoes from the general crop.

Virginia Fruit.

Mr. Whately makes a very interesting showing of the fruit development in Virginia. There is no better apple region than that of the mountains of Virginia and North Carolina, and some day, when the Southern Railroad gets more liberal with the North Carolina growers there will be a great development there in apple culture. But so long as it costs more to freight a barrel of apples from the Blue Ridge to Raleigh than it does from Boston, the dealers there will buy northern apples. It is strange that a great railroad company cannot see that its interest lies in the increasing of the production of the country, and liberal rates to the producers.

Sheep and Tobacco.

And now the sheep are chewing tobacco. What will become of the old talk of the folks who were so much opposed to tobacco that they said nothing would eat it but a disgusting worm. Next thing we will have our horses chewing tobacco for the bots and the cows for the warbles. Who knows?

Chicken Farming.

And Mr. Jeffers has come up from the swamps to Fairfax and is going to show us how to make money out of chickens. I hope he will be successful. A friend

of mine in Maryland, who had an independent income, lived on a little 16 acre place, and as a means of employment he went into chickens. He raised a great many and was perfectly successful in producing fowls and eggs, and he thought there was money in it, but he had kept no account. The next year he determined to keep accurate accounts, and he and his son gave their time to the poultry. They had no bad luck whatever and turned out a great flock and sold lots of eggs. At the close of the year his books showed that they had cleared \$180 or \$7.50 a month for each man. My friend concluded that he had rather loaf at the club than work for \$7.50 a month, and he sold the country place and built him a home in town. I hope for better luck to Mr. Jeffers, and good roads to carry his product to market. Georgia will have to stir herself if she gets ahead of North Carolina in making good roads, for N. C. has been leading the South in that line.

The Southern Planter as the Farmers' Forum.

There is one thing that always strikes the reader of *The Southern Planter*. That is the number of thoughtful men on the farms who contribute to its pages. Their letters are usually dignified and evidently written by men who are studying their profession and desire to advance the general interests of farming in a practical way. The mania of many of the farm papers for paragraphing, scattering shot as it were, makes *The Southern Planter* conspicuous as a gentlemen farmers' club. Fair minded and dignified discussion is one of the most valuable means for advancement, and it is well that one farm paper at least is open for such discussions. It places a distinctive character on *The Planter*, as the forum in which thinking men find a hearing, and differentiates *The Planter* from the crowd of papers that "chop up feed," and scatter it all around.

Some paragraphing is of course of value, but there should be space allowed for farmers' letters in full, so that all can get their ideas before the public, and in this way bring out other men who are thinking along the same lines. None of us is always right, and the man who thinks he knows it all soon finds in such a journal that there are others who read it.

Big Horses.

I have expressed my ideas in regard to the big horses. There are others who like big horses on the farm. This is a matter for individual preference. In my opinion I am somewhat sustained by Mr. Hunter, who also likes some infusion of thoroughbred blood. The ponderous Percherons will pull a bigger load, pull a bigger plow, but I can hardly think that in the cultivation of corn or cotton or tobacco the big horses are as useful as smaller, blocky horses or mules. This is an individual preference, and I have not the slightest objection to those who are fond of big horses using them in all their work. But in my experience a pair of quick stepping horses that have some good blood in them will get over a corn field in much less time than the deliberate-walking, stately Percheron, and will outwind them in the harvest field in hot weather.

Still I have no doubt that there is money in raising the big horses, more money for a farmer than in trying

to breed fast roadsters, for there is a constant city demand for the heavy animals.

Mr. Sandy's Good Work.

Mr. Sandy is doubtless doing a good work in his demonstrations. It could hardly be otherwise with a man of such practical experience. But what is needed is not an acre with a pile of fertilizer, but a demonstration of the value of forage crops and feeding, of a regular rotation for the gradual restoration of the humus that has been robbed from our old soils, a demonstration of the value of home made manures and a sod rather than the temporary getting of crops through the use of fertilizers, a demonstration that the fertilizers themselves are made more effective through the increase of the humus in the soil, in short, a demonstration of continuous good practice with the soil rather than an experiment for a season with a little piece of land supplied liberally with fertilizers. The devising of a general system adapted to the special conditions of each man's farm, and the stickativeness in such a system as the only road to success will do far more than an experiment with an acre, merely to show what a fertilizer will do.

W. F. MASSEY.

CORN BREEDING AGAIN.

Editor Southern Planter:

Professor Fletcher on page 445 of last issue, says in regard to the work of the Virginia Station in corn breeding: "This work will be based upon the proposition that the quickest and surest way of improving Virginia corn and other crops is not to introduce the improved varieties of the West or North. . . . but to start with the best local types of corn that have been grown in Virginia long enough to have become perfectly acclimatized. . . . At present the breeding is entirely for high yields and especially for improved strains of the common varieties which are best adapted for culture in Virginia. It is conducted entirely by selection. Each year the most desirable plants in the plots are selected for seed, being protected from crossing with other varieties or inferior plants."

Amen: So be it. This is just what I have been insisting upon. Breed first for a high yield, and an ideal plant, and after getting that established as hereditary, it will be time enough to look after the type of ear.

In the last issue of the National Stockman and Farmer, the editor says that I seem to have an antipathy to a pretty ear of corn. Nothing of the sort. I am perfectly willing to admit that an ear that approaches most nearly the cylindrical form, has straight rows running to tip and butt, compactly arranged on a medium sized cob, with deep grains, will have more corn on it than an ear that tapers rapidly. But that this form will *necessarity* be accompanied by a greater yield in the field has not been proven, and as corn shows are now conducted they prove nothing except that one lot of corn has better shaped ears than another lot, but they do not prove that the finely shaped ears that bear the blue ribbon will make better seed for a crop than the lots that bear no ribbon. The prize winners are those that show the finest ears, while no statement is made to show the relative productiveness of the different samples, nor the mode of cultivation and

saving of seed. Nothing to show that the grains on the well formed ears were not impregnated by pollen from inferior plants. The whole ear is regarded as an individual when it is really a great aggregation of individuals, which in the cloud of pollen that blows over the corn field may each have had a different male parent and inherit different tendencies.

What I hope to see is a corn show that shows the whole plant with the corn on the stalks and some authenticated statement of the mode of cultivation and the yield per acre. Such a show would teach us something, while the present corn shows only teach us that one man can have better shaped ears than another, while he may have searched over a large field of inferior crop to find them. It has been stated that the field from which the famous \$250 ear of corn came, made 65 bushels of corn per acre. Is that anything wonderful for the central West? I made forty years ago 125 bushels of corn on an acre of Maryland soil. Years ago the breeders of Jersey cattle were vying with each other in the production of cows of solid colors and black points, ignoring the real features that made a dairy cow valuable, her yield. It took the great cow Coomassie to break up the fad and show that a parti-colored cow could be a better one than a solid colored one. Therefore I am glad to know that the Virginia Station intends to breed for prolificacy first. Once get that trait established with a plant of good type, and the selection of well formed ears will be easy.

No, I have no antipathy to a well formed ear of corn if it has been bred to an inheritance of productiveness, but I want something besides pretty form to show me what a corn is when used for growing a crop. Professor Fletcher is wise in breeding Virginia corn. It will give greater final results than any corn from the west or north.

Over twenty years ago I introduced to the dairymen of northern Ohio the white dent corn grown in Albemarle, in that pretty valley between the Blue Ridge and the Ragged Mountains. They wanted a good silage corn and they got it, and now there is one man in that valley who sells in northern Ohio 2,000 or more bushels of seed corn, for the dairymen there say that they must get the seed from Virginia every year to maintain its quality for ensilage. It would not of course make a good corn crop for northern Ohio, but for the Piedmont country of Virginia there is no corn that could beat it if properly bred up.

But it would not do to take that corn to the reclaimed lands about the Dismal swamp and expect good results. There we should breed a good type of the horse tooth or gourd seed corn. And so in every section of the State can be found corns that can be better bred for that section than corn from elsewhere. Some years ago a friend of mine got unadvisedly some of the Albemarle Prolific corn, and planted it on the black swamp land of eastern North Carolina and was disappointed in the result. I could have told him he was making a mistake, not that the corn is not all that it is claimed for it in similar soil and climate to Albemarle, but it was not only out of its latitude, but out of its soil in North Carolina.

Corn, bred ever so well on the black prairies of Illinois, would not give good results on the red hills of Albemarle.

In home breeding corn no one can do better than to begin with the best corn of his particular section.

W. F. MASSEY.

CORN GROWING—ALFALFA GROWING.

Editor Southern Planter:

I notice in the May Planter that Mr. F. M. Rand criticizes Mr. Sandy's methods and also the Editor's, on too much disking of land before planting corn. I agree with the Nottoway correspondent that acid phosphate is not a good fertilizer for corn. In fact I believe in putting the fertilizer on the leguminous crops. I also agree with the Editor that you cannot do too much disking or harrowing previous to the seeding of any crop. When a farmer advocates shallow plowing, little or no preparation of the soil, the seeding of only 12 lbs. of crimson clover to three acres of land, and the use of 60 lbs. of acid phosphate per acre I have my opinion of that man as a farmer. Mr. Rand admits in his letter that no amount of fertilizer will grow a crop without sufficient moisture and this he admits he did not have, so in my opinion this clears Mr. Sandy. In my opinion such letters as the one written by Mr. Rand are calculated to do much harm if allowed to go unnoticed. Allow me to answer one question on alfalfa for Mr. W. A. Raudabaugh. I have been raising alfalfa in a small way for five years. I had a piece of land in alfalfa and it died out until it became very thin. I saw from Mr. George M. Clark's letters that old stands of alfalfa could be made thick by disking and reseeded. I cut my alfalfa and immediately seeded 25 lbs. of seed per acre on this old stand and disked the land thoroughly. After I finished the work I had a splendid rain, so this gave the seed every chance to germinate. This experiment proved a perfect failure in my case, as my stand was not as good as it was before the reseeded. I have a very high opinion of Mr. George M. Clark as a hay raiser and I believe that his plan did work in Connecticut, but it will not work in this part of Virginia. Mr. Raudabaugh is right. Alfalfa will not grow on poor land in Virginia. I found that plenty of home made manure plowed into the land before the seed was sown is better than all the fertilizer you can get. If the land is poor the native grasses will choke the alfalfa out, but if the land is rich the alfalfa will choke the native grasses out. Allow me to say in conclusion that Mr. F. M. Rand speaks of Dr. C. E. Thorn using 80 pounds of acid phosphate per acre on poor, worn land in Ohio, followed by corn and oats and 160 lbs. on wheat followed by timothy and clover. I would like Mr. Rand to try this on what I call the poor worn lands of Virginia. I will guarantee that he will not raise enough corn, oats or wheat to pay for the cultivation and, he will get no clover and timothy at all.

J. W. CLARKSON.

Essex Co., Va.

FARM HORSES—FERTILIZERS.

Editor Southern Planter:

It is told of an Englishman* who went abroad to broaden his view, that he dined at a restaurant where the waiter stammered and had red hair. Having devoted a whole hour to the study of conditions in France our

Englishman returned home and reported that all Frenchmen had red hair and stammered.

Professor Massey tells us in the May issue that he had a mule out of a Percheron mare and that mule was possessed of the devil. This is evidence of the ugly disposition of the Percherons.

Now, as a matter of fact, not all Frenchmen have red hair and not all stammer. Mrs. N.'s hair is "chestnut" color and she does not stammer a bit, although France is her native country.

And, as a matter of fact, the drafters—Percherons, Clydes, etc., are of most gentle disposition.

Professor Massey would have us use mules. He reminds me of the city girl who on her visit to the country expressed her astonishment that people were still milking cows when condensed milk might be bought at any store.

I know of no other way of producing mules except by breeding mares to jacks,—large mares and large jacks for large mules.

No cows, no milk, not even condensed. No large mares, no large mules. The farmer who buys his work horses or mules might as readily buy condensed milk instead of keeping cows. There are, of course, instances, where it is not practical to raise the home supply of either.

Mr. Hicks tells us on page 426 that by mixing 1,000 lbs. of guano containing 3 per cent. of nitrogen with 500 lbs. of nitrate of soda containing 4 per cent. of nitrogen and some phosphate we get a fertilizer containing 7 per cent. of nitrogen. Most wonderful! Perhaps by lending \$1,000 at 3 per cent. and \$1,000 at 4 per cent. he would get 7 per cent. interest on the whole \$2,000. Verily, deep must have been the slumbers of the proofreader when this and several other slips of the pen could pass by unnoticed.

And, while speaking of fertilizers, may I inquire whether any of The Southern Planter readers ever tried phosphoric acid on plants? It is a fluid, you know, and if the chemist will sell you a small bottle, try it and watch the smoke, for smoke there will be. But don't try it on a plant you wish to live, for it will not survive. When most people speak of phosphoric acid they do not mean that but something entirely different, namely, phosphorus or a phosphate rock, opened up with sulphuric acid and commonly known as "acid phosphate." Why not call a spade by its right name?

Mr. Hunter in his article says: "If a work horse is needed for farm use" etc. What horses are needed on the farm but work horses? To speak with Jack London, let us come down to earth. How long will it take to supply the urgent need for heavy farm horses by "strict selection of individuality?" When Mr. Hunter wants milch cows, does he wait a life time to develop that type or does he not rather top his native stock with Jersey, Holstein, etc., blood (unless he buys that kind outright)? There is but one practical way to get larger farm horses and that is by crossing with stallions of the larger type,—drafters and coachers. And the farmers of Virginia are demonstrating it by using more drafters for farming purposes than ever. The greatest drawback to more rapid progress is the high price of the stallions. You can often buy a thoroughbred stallion for \$75, if he is of no account for the track and in some counties most stallions at ser-

vice are thoroughbreds and have been for generations. More farmers than Mr. Hunter would think have been handling thoroughbreds for years. Mr. Hunter is right in theory but the general demand for draft stallions proves him wrong in practice

(With apologies to Mr. Jackson.) N.

The comment on Mr. Hick's fertilizer formula and the carelessness of the proofreader is misconceived. What Mr. Hicks stated was that by mixing 1,000 lbs. of a certain brand of guano on the market which guano in the 1,000 lbs. contains 3 per cent. of nitrogen, 4½ percent. of phosphoric acid and 2 per cent. of potash, with 500 lbs. of nitrate of soda (containing 4 per cent. of nitrogen) and with 375 lbs. of acid phosphate (containing 3 per cent. of phosphoric acid) and with 125 lbs. of muriate of potash (containing 3 per cent. potash) there would result 2,000 lbs. of fertilizer which would analyze 7 per cent. nitrogen, 7½ per cent. phosphoric acid and 5 per cent. potash and this is true and therefore called for no correction by the proofreader even had he been sufficient of an agricultural chemist to have comprehended the formula. As to the use of the term "phosphoric acid" instead of acid phosphate, this is the commonly accepted term for indicating the necessity of phosphoric acid as an element of plant food, either in the form of acid phosphate or bone phosphate. Strictly speaking and scientifically, it is not correct. Pure phosphoric acid, however, is not available for the use of the farmer. He has to get his supply of it in combination with other matter like Carolina rock or bone.—Ed.

FARM DEMONSTRATION WORK IN AMELIA COUNTY.

Editor Southern Planters

I do not particularly wish to take any part in the discussion of "Farm Demonstration Work," but as Mr. F. M. Rand has written you, telling that he was "the only man who worked his plat at a loss," and as I had the honor of making the highest record in the work (84 7-10 bushels of grain) I think it nothing but fair that your readers should have both sides, or rather extremes. I went into this work under altogether different circumstances from Mr. Rand. I was a new comer to the state, having moved here from Illinois February 6, 1907, and as you, Mr. Editor, can easily imagine, I knew nothing at all about commercial fertilizers, having never used a pound in my life until I came here. Hence I had all to learn, while Mr. Rand, to use his own words, "wanted to compare his methods with some ideas of my own." Realizing the fact that I would be at "sea" in the use of commercial fertilizer in starting farming in this State, and being at a loss to know just how to learn, the article which appeared in *The Southern Planter* last spring calling attention to the "Farm Demonstration work" came to me as a "God send." It suggested to me that here I could learn something that was practical because it said, "the work is under the supervision of a Mr. Sandy, who has made a success of farming," or words to that effect. This appealed to me, as I am a great believer in the homely expression we often use in the West, when a man makes any big claim, we say, "I am from Missouri. Show me." As soon as I read the article above referred to I immediately wrote to Mr. Sandy, asking a place in

the work, if all was not taken, which resulted in his accepting me as one of the number, and he invited me to call and see him, and he certainly did "show me." Let me say right here that if the "Old Dominion" had a few hundred "cranks" like Mr. Sandy (cranks are the crooked appendages that make things go) in it, you would see prices of land advance from \$5.00 per acre as it now is, to \$75.00 or \$100.00 per acre, and you would see the "old inhabitant" back of the barn in his little "town lot" throwing mud at himself for selling his "birthright" for a very meager "mess of pottage," as many of them have done.

I think Mr. Sandy will bear me out in the statement that I usually do my work of cultivation thoroughly, or at least, reasonably so, but there are a few questions I would like to ask along this line as Mr. Rand has touched on them. What is the philosophy of plowing ground March 28, turning under last year's seed bed, then turning it up again, weed seeds, trash and all, to receive another crop 30 days afterwards? Had Mr. Sandy so ordered me, I certainly should have rebelled. My orders were "As it is late in the spring, go a little deeper than last plowing, and then subsoil, going at least sixteen inches deep," which plan I tried to follow to the letter. (I did not get in on the work until the middle of April.) What reason can be given that land in Virginia will resist drought better by having the top scratched and the under portions of soil left open and porous? Such is not true in Illinois, and it does not seem to work that way with me here, so far. I try to do my farming somewhat as a revivalist I used to hear exclaim when he got in earnest, "Lord help us to get to the bottom of things." If a disc will not go to the bottom of a furrow with a man on the seat I load it until it does, and don't think I ever lost by it, but I always cut double so that weed seed is left in the bottom so far as is possible.

I have nothing but the kindest consideration for the work that is being done by Mr. Sandy and his co-laborers. That they will accomplish a vast amount of good, will go, I think, without question. The methods used are practical now, and there is no doubt they will be improved on as fast as other methods are found that will be of greater advantage to the farmers at large. The word "demonstration" strikes me much more favorably than the term "experiment." The former shows where you "are at", the latter is a question.

Mr. Editor, I submit the above to you, use scissors, eraser, or waste basket as you see proper. But for me I expect to uphold the interest and welfare of the farmers of my adopted state to the best of my ability, and I would rather be called a "hayseed," or "Reuben," than "Colonel" or "Judge."

Allow me to say that I consider the Southern Planter an invaluable help to the new comer, as its articles are timely, and directly to the point. I enjoy discussions of various farm topics and their uses to the farmer, and while the idea of one may not meet the ideas of another, by the time they get through, one or both may have said something which will be of benefit to others, if not to themselves.

DAVID HINDLE.

Amelia Co., Va.



GRASS, ALFALFA AND GERMAN CLOVER ON MR. SANDY'S FARM.

Field 1. Timothy, Herds Grass, Red Clover and Alfalfa.

Field 2. Three-year old Alfalfa, 3 to 5 mowings yearly

Field 3. German Clover, sowed at last working of corn, 1907.

GRASS CULTURE.

Editor Southern Planter:

As so many people are interested in grass culture, please insert in your valuable paper this article on that subject. I have no time to discuss the various criticisms that have appeared as to my method of improving land. Whilst this method has given me wonderful results, I want it understood this is not the only way to get results, but it is my way.

I find, almost without an exception, wherever it has been my privilege to travel through Virginia, that all of the lands need lime to counteract the acidity of the soil. We can not expect grass to grow on acid land.

There are a great many different soils in Virginia, but the clay soil we find more or less in every section of the State is very susceptible to grass if judiciously handled. Thorough preparation of the land, intelligent fertilization and the selection of the proper time for seeding is essential to success.

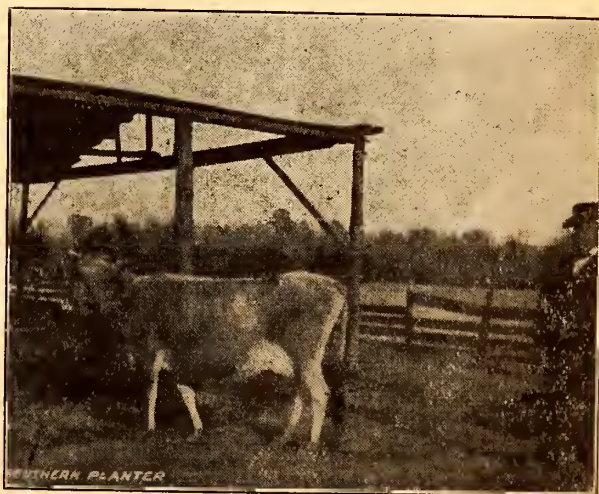
The land should be plowed eight inches deep with a double plow, followed by a sub-soil breaking eight inches deeper. This can be done in June or July. Apply then one ton of agricultural lime, broadcast, to the acre. Disc in thoroughly by running disc both ways. This should be repeated often, certainly every ten days, in order to thoroughly pulverize the land as well as to keep down and kill out all grass and weeds. The first of August the land should be in fine condition to receive the seed. The importance of a perfect seed bed can not be too strongly emphasized also the proper fertilization and the careful selection of responsible parties from whom to purchase seed.

Five hundred pounds of pure raw bone should then be applied, broadcast, to the acre. Seed twenty-five quarts to the acre, of the following mixture: two parts timothy, two parts herds grass and one part sapling clover and I would advise an addition of three to four pounds of alfalfa seed to the acre, to inoculate the soil if it is desired to prepare the land for this crop. The fertilizer should be applied with a drill, using two hundred and fifty pounds one way and the rest in the opposite direction. This method also applies to the seed as none of the drills I have seen distribute twenty-five quarts of seed or five hundred pounds of fertilizer to the acre,

while going over the land once. After the seed is in, harrow both ways with a fine tooth harrow, then finish by rolling. Grass seed should be in the ground by the tenth of August. In the following November and December, broadcast from four to five tons of barn yard manure to the acre. It is best to use a manure spreader but if one is not available, scatter from a wagon very thinly. If a person is unfortunate enough to be without manure apply, broadcast, three hundred and fifty pounds of pure dissolved raw bone and one hundred pounds of nitrate of soda, to the acre, as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring. Pure raw bone is used for the grass crop because it gives results and your land increases in fertility each year.

T. O. SANDY.

Nottoway Co., Va.



Clara's Pet 191155, a magnificent Jersey cow giving 3 to 4 gallons of 5 to 6% milk. Her owner, Maj A. R. Venable, Jr., is justly admiring her.

Trucking, Garden and Orchard.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

The month of June is one of the busiest of the whole year for the truck gardener and small fruit grower. The fall and early planted crops are maturing and must be gathered and marketed. The crops recently planted must have frequent cultivation to push on their growth and successional crops of summer, fall and winter vegetables must be planted. Every moment of time is therefore fully occupied and upon the proper utilization of the time this month will largely depend the profit which the year's work is going to show.

Do not let the berries and other small fruits become overripe before gathering them. Gather when dry and cool well before packing and shipping. Sort the products carefully and keep all defective specimens at home or ship separately and mark them seconds, and keep the market for the best products at a high level. Ship in new baskets and clean crates and stencil these with the names of the growers and thus establish reputation for the name. When this is once established, keep the quality always of the best and equally good throughout the package, and the returns will be much more satisfactory.

Keep in close touch with the markets and if possible, ship through a co-operative association which can regulate the shipments to the different markets and thus prevent overcrowding any one market. Thousands of dollars are lost every year through indiscriminate shipment to different markets. Where you are convenient to a local market learn what it is the market calls for and in what form shipments are most desired, and when, and cater to this desire. It will pay. Small, handy baskets for quantities that a buyer can carry away with him conveniently are almost always in demand in every market and this class of trade will willingly pay a better price for products thus put up.

Successional crops of beans, peas, corn, squashes, canteloupes, cucumbers, tomatoes, peppers and egg plants should be planted and the earliest planted crops should be kept growing by frequent cultivation. The planting of Irish potatoes for the fall and winter crop should have attention. Where second crop Irish potatoes are grown for seed for the next year's crop, as in Tidewater and South Eastern Virginia and Eastern North Carolina, the sets for this crop should be selected when digging the first crop. The sets for this planting should be medium sized potatoes, rather inclining to small than large as this crop should be grown from uncut seed. Let the sets be placed on the north side of a fence where they will be exposed to the air, but not burnt by the sun, and leave them there to green for a week or two and then bed them in a little good soil to sprout. Cover very lightly and when the short sprouts have started they are ready for planting. Throw out deep rows and mix a good potato fertilizer in the soil of the bottom of the rows. Do not fertilize heavily,

only sufficient should be used to give the potatoes a good start as the object is not to grow big eating potatoes, but only good set size ones. Cover the sets lightly and never plant a set that is not sprouted. Cover lightly with soil and as the sprouts grow work the soil onto them and gradually bring the rows to a level and keep level throughout the growth. July is early enough to plant this crop.

Cucumbers for pickles should be planted. This is a crop for which there is always a large demand and it can be profitably grown at a distance from the market as the pickles can be put down in brine as picked and be shipped all through the winter in barrels to the picklers. Prepare the land well and plant in rows 4 feet apart and 3 feet apart in the rows. The land should be in a fine state of fertility. This crop can follow an early pea or cabbage crop with advantage as the soil should then be in a nice condition for it.

Keep a sharp lookout for worms, bugs and fungoid diseases attacking the crops and use the remedies prescribed in the spray calendar which will be found in our March issue. Watch out particularly for the blight attacking the Irish potato crop, and spray in advance of any spread of the disease with Bordeaux mixture. If potato bugs are at work use Paris green in the mixture or spray with Paris green and water alone—one pound of the green to 100 gallons of water, or if the Paris green is used dry, as a dust, mix the Green with 100 times its weight of plaster, flour or air-slaked lime or dry road dust. The spraying of Irish potatoes with Bordeaux mixture has been found to conduce greatly to increase the yield of the crop. Spraying from three to seven times has increased the yield more than 100 bushels to the acre. This is caused, not by any fertilizing value in the Bordeaux, but from the fact that the vines are kept healthy and growing.

When planting out tomatoes, plant a hill of corn at every few yards amongst the plants. This will largely save the tomatoes from attacks by worms, as the worms prefer corn to the tomatoes, and the corn can be pulled out or be cut down and fed to the stock when the worms are on it. Mustard sown amongst cabbages will save them from terrapin bugs which will settle on the mustard and can there be killed by spraying with kerosene. Melon and canteloupe vines can be largely protected from the louse and bugs by dusting with tobacco dust or bone meal when wet with dew.

Sweet potatoes should be set out. A good sandy loam soil is the best for this crop. Do not make the land too rich or the crop will run more to vines than potatoes. A good fertilizer for the crop can be made by mixing 150 lbs. of nitrate of soda, 350 lbs. of acid phosphate and 150 lbs. of muriate of potash and applying this quantity to an acre of the land if it is poor, reducing the quantity when the land is in better condition.

After the strawberry crop has been gathered mow off the leaves and sprinkle straw lightly on them and set on fire. This will destroy spore blights and bugs and the eggs of insects. Then bar off the rows and cultivate the land and a new growth will start. If the bed is over two years old, plow up and plant in some other crop.

THE FRUIT INDUSTRY OF VIRGINIA.

Editor Southern Planter:

For several years I have been a subscriber to The Southern Planter and have derived both pleasure and profit from its pages. I have watched with interest its general efficiency and influence and I congratulate you on the good your journal is doing for the agricultural interests, not only of Virginia, but of adjoining states. By your judicious and persistent hammering many of the farmers have been induced to apply modern methods to their procedures, and one has but to travel through the state of Virginia to note its marked improvement. It seems to me that you have not given as much attention in your journal to horticulture as the conditions and interests of the State demands. Virginia, with her variety of soils and varied altitudes, and her nearness to both domestic and foreign markets, with her abundance of rainfall and sunshine, is especially adapted to the purposes of Horticulture. If we compare the net returns to be obtained from an acre in orchards or small fruits, which is from \$50.00 to \$500.00, with that to be obtained from an acre of wheat which is from \$20.00 to \$60.00, the argument is conclusively in favor of the former.

The farmers of Virginia do not appreciate their opportunities and are allowing the Western States to secure advantage in the market which should be theirs. Apples from the Pacific States have for the past two seasons, sold for over \$4.00 per bushel; in flavor and keeping qualities the Virginia apples are, in my opinion, not only equal but superior—but in appearance, which counts for more than half with the purchasing public—the Western fruit is way ahead of Virginia; and why is this? Because the Western man cultivates his orchards, sprays and thins his fruits—and grades or packs it for the markets in the most attractive manner, and by co-operation establishes a uniformly high price. What the Virginia farmers and fruit growers need is more education and co-operation. The Virginia State Horticultural Society has been and is working along these lines, but at first the efforts must be feeble, as is the case in all great undertakings. It has not been able to accomplish as much as we would wish on account of its lack of funds and its paucity of members. The State has recently increased its appropriation to a small degree and in order to make its influence more effective the Society needs more members and more publicity. There is not a man in Virginia who owns an acre of land who would not be benefitted by joining this society, helped by the fact that the society will assist him in learning how to produce good fruit and how to dispose of it. The Society stands for "education and co-operation." Each year a meeting is held at some point of the State, at which the vital problems of fruit raising are discussed. Any member, whether attending the meetings or not, has the privilege of asking any questions he may wish, and having them

answered by an expert. The whole of the proceedings are published and sent to each member. At the proper time the Secretary of the Society informs each member as to the fruit prospects, not only of his own section, but of the country at large and of the probable prices which should be obtained. Each member has the privilege of obtaining any information which he may need from the Secretary at any time.

In the present state of the country co-operation is absolutely necessary, both in procuring supplies and in disposing of products, and if the fruit interests of Virginia are to prosper as they should, we must adopt that plan.

There are over one hundred thousand farmers in the State who are interested in what the State Horticultural Society is endeavoring to accomplish, and I appeal to you to use your large influence and that of your journal to arouse the farmers of Virginia to an appreciation of their opportunities and to show them the benefits to be derived from fruit raising and urge them to better care in culture and marketing, and last but not least, the advantages to be obtained from co-operation. The farmers of Virginia owe as a duty to themselves and to the State, their earnest assistance to the Society in advancing the fruit interests of the State.

J. B. EMERSON,

Albemarle Co., Va.

We are heartily in accord with our corespondent in this matter. We have urged and still urge all fruit growers to bring their business more prominently before the farmers of the State by using our columns with frequency. We have offered the State Horticultural Society whatever space it may need to advance the interest in the good work it is doing and we will undertake to second heartily every step it may take in this direction. We are glad to know that the Legislature has given the Society greater help in its work, both directly and indirectly through the State Board of Agriculture and we trust that the result of this will be awakened interest in fruit growing throughout the State. Fruit growers, let us hear from you.—Ed.

THE APPLE PRODUCTION OF VIRGINIA.

Editor Southern Planter:

Kindly allow me space in your June issue to draw attention to what I presume is a typographical error in the article written by me published in May issue. Page 432, "Valuable Pointers for Fruit Growers," I am made to state that Virginia ranks *first* among all the States in number of apple trees. As a matter of fact I wrote and meant that Virginia is *seventh* in this list. The other figures quoted are correct. By leaving such a palpably ridiculous statement uncorrected, I feel that your readers must think I am trying to qualify as president of the State Ananias Society.

WALTER WHATELY.

Albemarle Co., Va.

EMPORIA FRUIT GROWERS ORGANIZE.

Editor Southern Planter:

On April 18th several of the fruit growers living near Emporia, met with Mr. J. L. Phillips, State Entomologist,

at the residence of Mr. J. D. West, and organized the Emporia Fruit Growers' Association with the following officers: President, J. D. West; vice-president and general manager, C. F. Masterson; secretary and treasurer, F. W. Howard, all of Bellfield, Va.

We had a very interesting meeting and were greatly encouraged to go ahead by Professor Phillips, whose suggestions were helpful in getting started. The object of this association is the raising and marketing fruits and vegetables to best advantage possible.

F. W. HOWARD,

Secretary Emporia Fruit Growers' Association.
Greensville Co., Va.

We are glad to make this announcement. The example set should be followed in every fruit growing county and these local associations should then affiliate with the State Horticultural Society and thus become a powerful factor in advancing the interests of fruit growers.—Ed.

STATE HELP FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE FRUIT INDUSTRY IN VIRGINIA.

Editor Southern Planter:

Commissioner Koiner has written informing me that the last Legislature made a special appropriation of \$2,500 to the State Board of Agriculture for the advancement of the horticultural interests in Virginia. A joint committee consisting of three members of the State Board of Agriculture and three members of the Virginia State Horticultural Society has been selected to confer and co-operate in arranging for the best means of expending this money and will meet at an early date. This is in addition to the sum of \$1,000 appropriated to the Virginia State Horticultural Society. This method of arranging for the disposition of this sum is very satisfactory to our Society, showing us as it does, that our earnest efforts of the past several years are being recognized and that our Society is entitled to a voice in this expenditure. We regard the action of the Board of Agriculture as a very graceful compliment to our Society. In token of our appreciation of this you will see by the names of our committee that three able and representative gentlemen have been selected to act, viz.: Messrs. G. E. Murrell, J. C. Wysor and Hon. J. B. Watkins.

WALTER WHATELY,

Secretary Virginia State Horticultural Society.

Crozet, Va.

THE VIRGINIA FRUIT GROWERS' AND PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Editor Southern Planter:

Persons interested in the greater development of Virginia horticulture will, no doubt, welcome, as a whole, the co-operative methods in this work that are now coming to the front with such rapid strides. The organization of the Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange about ten years ago was the first great step. When this company was inaugurated, the growers of truck crops in Accomac and Northampton counties, two of the leading counties in this business, had witnessed many seasons of

depression. Often the product would not bring enough to pay the freight, and the growers came generally to recognize that they must either abandon their business or find some other method of disposing of their produce. This organization of truck growers entered upon the work of standardizing and selling their products with such energy as to be a success from the very start. Steps were taken to secure uniform grading, packing, marking, etc., and the entire output was placed under the control of its selling agents. These agents acted as a unit, and, in practically all cases, good prices were obtained.

This organization stands today as a monument to the skill and energy of its directors and the truck growers of these two counties. They have, without injury to anyone or to any other business, brought the trucking business from a state of chaos and disorder to a condition of unprecedented prosperity, which reaches not only to the truck growers themselves but to every line of business conducted in these two counties. It is also true that the consumers, as a whole, do not pay more for the products than they did formerly, the results having been accomplished mainly by better packing and distribution.

These methods have already been put into force with phenomenal success by the Canadian fruit growers and by the fruit growers in a number of our own western states. We need only to follow the way that has been so well marked out by our own Produce Exchange on the Eastern Shore and other similar organizations in other parts of the country. United effort for the good of all should be the watch-word, and it can not fail to bring success.

At an enthusiastic meeting in Charlottesville, April 15th, of the stockholders of the original Piedmont Fruit Exchange, the name of the organization was changed to the Virginia Fruit Growers and Packers' Association, Incorporated, and its scope broadened as suggested by its change in name.

Last week the stockholders residing near Strasburg, and representing 20 per cent. of the capital stock of the main organization, organized what is to be known, temporarily, at least, as the Strasburg division of this association, and laid plans for handling the fruit crop that is now in sight.

The organizers of the Strasburg division believe that the Virginia Fruit Growers' and Packers' Association will give them every opportunity for development of individuality. This, in our opinion, is necessary, if we are to bring any large number of fruit growers together. No doubt, encouragement will be given for development of special trade-mark brands in each locality and even by individual growers where a sufficient quantity of fruit is grown to allow of its being handled in this way.

Following out this line of development and believing that little can be accomplished without a uniform system of packing of the very best type, the Strasburg division has engaged an expert to take some men to Georgia for the packing season this summer and help them to master the methods of packing peaches which they will put into force here, with such modification as our conditions demand.

A few of the main advantages to be gained by co-op-

eration are given below, without an attempt at detailed discussion:

(1) Uniform grading, packing and marking can be secured.

(2) Large quantities of fruit, of uniform grade, can be sold by sellers who act as a unit and in the interest of the grower.

(3) A reputation can be established on permanent brands, for which trade-marks should be secured.

(4) The cost of picking, packing, and marketing can be greatly reduced, and the fruit handled at the proper time for best results.

(5) Storing facilities can be better provided where fruit does not bring a sufficient price right from the orchard.

(6) Selling direct to the city where goods are to be consumed, by sample, and at the point of production, will be encouraged.

(7) Economy in purchase or manufacture of packages in large quantities.

Of course, the first requisite for the grower is the production of high-class fruit, free from the attack of codling moth, curculio, scab, rot etc. We hope the growers will at once get in touch with this organization and help lay the plans for handling the crop of fruit for the coming season. The combined energy and wisdom of our best growers will not be too much to throw into this organization if we are to make it spell "Success." It should, however, repay many times the outlay.

With the experience of other sections to guide us, let us perfect our organization before we are driven to do so by low prices, which will inevitably come when the young orchards now being planted come to bearing.

J. L. PHILLIPS,

R. S. FUNK,

J. H. PIFER,

Executive Committee Strasburg Division.

ORNAMENTING THE HOME GROUNDS.

In traveling through the South we often wonder at the little use that is made of the great wealth of native shrubbery. On the lawns in most places we see only the common flowering shrubbery of the North, Forsythias, Spireas, etc., all of which are fine of course, but there are many other things that cannot be grown well in the North which would add greatly to the appearance of the Southern homestead. Many of these natives of the South that have been found hardy have been introduced into Northern gardens but are neglected in the South.

On the seaside in the South Atlantic states there are dense thickets of the evergreen *Ilex Cassine* with clusters of red berries far more handsome than the ordinary holly. There too we find the evergreen *Osmanthus Americana*, and another *Ilex* with black berries called the Gall berry. This is *Ilex glabra* and is also evergreen, but rarely planted because it is so common.

A week ago in the last week in April we crossed the western mountains of North Carolina and saw the mountain sides glowing with the Flame Colored Azalea, *Azalea Calendulacea*. We have seen this in Northern gardens but hardly ever in its native South.

In the mountains of North Carolina too we see often the whole mountain side gay with the Rhododendrons,

the light colored maximum on the lower slopes and *Catawbiense* with its purplish red flowers on the higher altitudes, and yet people in the mountains seem to notice these but little and never plant them. A few years ago a man in the mountain country of North Carolina sent me flowers of *R. Catawbiense* and asked me to tell him what it was for he had never seen anything like it. It was merely a stray plant that had wandered down to a new locality, and the man had never been up the mountains far enough to see thickets of it.

Then in the warmer coast country the whole family of the Chinese Azaleas will thrive, while only here and there we see solitary plants of *Phoenicia* and *Alba*. *Azalea alba* and *Amoena* are hardy well north and in the early spring there is nothing more attractive in the gardens about Philadelphia than the rosy purple clumps of this. And yet I have rarely seen it in the South.

In some of the fine places in West Philadelphia are great masses of the various hybrid Rhododendrons, and yet in the upper country of the South where the Rhododendron thrives so wonderfully in its native thickets one never sees the various colored varieties planted.

Here and there in eastern North Carolina I have seen the tree-like plants of *Camellia Japonica* blooming in late February and early March, but only the single and Anemone flowered forms, while many of the double ones will thrive. For I have had Sarah Frost do finely at Raleigh and bloom there the first of March.

Years ago I planted many evergreen shrubs at the N. C. College of Agriculture. Among these was a plant of the *Olea fragrans* (*Osmanthus*) and on a recent visit I found it still flourishing after seventeen years of growth.

A large clump of varieties of *Lauro cerasus*, the so called English and Portugal Laurel has done wonderfully well. Some of the varieties have leaves as large as those of *Magnolia grandiflora*, and one variety has leaves curiously curled and twisted. These are more properly *Cerasmus Lusitanica* varieties.

Then too there are evergreen forms of *Eleagnus*, both of a bushy, upright habit and rank climbers. Then there are privets that are perfectly evergreen, and do not get rusty and lose leaves in winter like the so called California privet. *Ligustrum Japonicum latifolium* is an evergreen as holly, and is perfectly hardy in Washington and perhaps further north. While the ordinary lilacs do poorly in the South, the Persian does well and makes a fine show of its long loose racemes of flowers.

Osmanthus illicifolia has leaves spiny like the ordinary holly, and is hardy and evergreen in North Carolina.

Aucubas also do finely in the South and if the two sexes are planted near each other the red berries will add to the ornamental character of the plants. There are varieties with plain green leaves and also the usual form of golden variegated foliage.

Photinia japonica is one of the most handsome evergreen shrubs or small trees. Blooming late in the fall it does not ripen fruit where there are hard frosts, but the trees are perfectly hardy in North Carolina and further north.

In fact there is such a wealth of shrubbery that can be used for ornamenting the home in the South, both

native and exotic, that more effort should be made to increase the variety of plants in the home grounds.

I have by no means exhausted the list, and there are now catalogues issued by some of the Southern nurserymen which will well repay examination by those wishing to ornament their home.

Beautifully planted and kept grounds will add value, even to a farm. If one wishes to sell a farm, one that has a pretty lawn and is embellished with trees and shrubbery, will sell for more per acre than one of like quality alongside of it without these adornments.

W. F. MASSEY.

FRUIT PROSPECTS IN PIEDMONT VIRGINIA.

Editor Southern Planter:

Prospects for fruit in this section of Albemarle county at present time (May 18.) are for a full crop of peaches. Some orchards have the trees loaded down with them. The same prospect for plums; strawberries now coming into shipment, are also a large crop and berries well grown and of good size and quality. Apples have been dropping considerably, though some pippin orchards report having a good crop in sight. At this time I would say the winter apple crop is from one third to one half of a full crop. Those trees that bore heavily last year have very few on this year. Cherries are ripening now and are a very light crop, the same applies to pears. Grapes now in bloom and promise well. In the peach orchards it is noticeable that the younger trees have but few peaches set, the older trees right alongside of them are loaded down with them. As reports from all over the country are for a large crop of stone fruits, those who do not take pains to send good samples to the market will probably receive very low prices.

WALTER WHATELY

Secretary State Horticultural Society.

Crozet, Va.

We shall be very glad to have reports for publication as to prospects in other sections of the State.—Ed.

RELIABILITY OF ADVERTISERS.

Editor Southern Planter:

The reliability of advertisers is, as a rule, generally to be depended on when the advertisements are published in good farm and stock papers; however, when a person reads an advertisement of pure-bred chickens and, as I have done in three instances, buys from two to as many as thirteen at a time from three chicken fanciers in three different Virginia counties, and finds that they are mongrels or cross-breeds, he begins to doubt the reliability of poultrymen. Why should such a state of affairs exist in the chicken line and not in hogs, cattle and horses? Why should Berkshire hogs bought through an advertisement bring black litters instead of white or red pigs? Or, why should Shorthorn cattle breed red, white and roan calves instead of black, brindle, or Jersey colors? Or, why are the Percherons not sorrels, duns and piebalds? It isn't perhaps because the horse, cattle or hog breeders are all more honest, but one reason is that the chicken business is often "taken up" by "cheap skates" who are after your money, and they know that

a mongrel fowl will not cause a law-suit, and any trouble can usually be settled out of court at a small cost, while if a breeder of live stock were to sell an animal or herd of stock advertised as eligible to registry and this stock should breed "cross-wise, and crooked," an exposure or heavy costs would likely be the outcome of the deception. Deceiving customers with seed such as watermelon, corn, wheat, etc., is getting entirely too common and should be stopped by exposure of parties practicing such deception. I hope The Planter readers will report all such cases to the publishers and they will, I am sure, see that such things are "righted."

Another case of persons advertising pure-bred poultry and selling ordinary eggs happened recently within three miles of this place. A man bought several sittings of eggs from an advertiser of Brown Leghorns, and out of the whole lot not a Brown Leghorn came, but a conglomeration of mongrels were hatched. I wanted him to publicly expose the swindle, but he thought it would not pay him to do so.

A chicken fancier is not only a knave but a fool who does business in the manner described, as he could, at a little extra cost, get pure-bred stock and not only get new customers, but retain old ones and have the priceless "boon" of knowing he was doing good for his customers as well as himself.

JNO. F. LEWIS.

Rockingham Co., Va.

The difficulty with chicken men is, in our opinion, not so much caused by dishonesty or a purpose to deceive as by the fact that most chicken fanciers keep a variety of breeds and after the breeding season is over allow all the breeds to run together during the winter. From flocks so handled true breeding to color and shape cannot be relied upon. Most fanciers think that if the breeds are separated and kept separate for two or three weeks before eggs are shipped from them the chickens will come true to breed. Experience has shown that this is not true. There will always be more or less reversion to the type and colors of the breeds with which the birds have run during the winter. To breed perfectly true to color and form, the birds should never be allowed to run with other breeds.

Publishers of respectable journals, for their own reputation and for the protection of their readers, exercise the greatest care in accepting advertisements only from reliable people, and our experience has been that with such care there will be few wilfully dishonest advertisements to appear. Wherever a just cause of complaint is brought to our attention we always investigate it and insist upon satisfaction being made or exposure results, and our columns are refused to the parties found guilty. We have had few such cases in our long experience.—Ed.

It often costs more to hire a man to cut brush for peas than to buy wire trellis, which is neater.

Did you know that there are varieties of cowpeas bred especially for human food? If you have a big garden, why not sow half of it to cowpeas? There is no cheaper way to fertilize it and, incidentally, you will get all the cowpeas you want for eating and for green manure next year.

Live Stock and Dairy.



MASTER'S ARTFUL AND BON AMI WITH THEIR 17 "KING O'THE B ROOK" PIGS.

MOORE'S BROOK BERKSHIRES.

Hard by famous old "Monticello" and overlooking the city of Charlottesville, is most delightfully located the Moore's Brook Sanitarium, an Institute for the treatment of nervous and kindred diseases. A more delightful location for a hospital can hardly be imagined, and incidentally we might say a farm par excellent for the breeding of Berkshire swine. Dr. D. M. Trice, the President of the Institute, being a great lover of Berkshires, drifted into breeding them at first as a somewhat necessary adjunct to his Sanitarium, which, of course, consumes large quantities of meat. Knowing the possibilities of the breed, he set about founding a herd on the best blood lines. In both boars and sows he is in decidedly fashionable strains, his stock being rich in the blood of Premier Longfellow, Masterpiece, Berryton Duke, as well as some of the best imported blood.



KING O'THE BROOK—ONE OF THE HERD BOARS AT MOORE'S BROOK.

His herd boars, King O'the Brook, British Lord and Rivals Premier, are splendid individuals and Dr. Trice is getting good results from mating them with gilts and sows of splendid breeding and individuality. King O'the Brook is by Master Lee of Biltmore and out of Flossie. He got the blue ribbon at the State Fair at Richmond last fall as a yearling. He measures six feet, five inches from the tip of his nose to the root of his tail. His heart girth is five feet five inches; height, two feet seven inches, and weighs 500 pounds in ordinary breeding condition.

British Lord is by Uncle Sam and out of Imported Kingston's Poetess and weighs about 700 pounds in fairly good condition. He was also a prize winner at the State Fair, getting second place as a two-year-old.

Rival's Premier is a son of Lord Premier's Rival and is a promising young hog. He took the championship and also first prize at the State Fair in the under one year class.

In sows the herd is particularly strong. Master's Artful, by Masterpiece and out of Artful Bessie, traces back to Combination on her mother's side and is a rare good breeder.

Bon Ami, by Dudley and out of Ami, is another good one and is shown in the accompanying photos. with Master's Artful and their seventeen pigs by King O'the Brook.

Pride of Moore's Brook is a splendid 600 pound sow, by Mason of Biltmore II. and out of Beauty III. She won first prize as a yearling at the State Fair last fall. She recently littered twelve as pretty pigs as one would wish to see.

Masonic Belle, by Mason of Biltmore II. and out of Beauty II., has proven herself a splendid brood sow and now has a litter by Rival's Premier.

Princess Bonnie, by Dudley and out of Virginia, is another prolific sow, having recently littered ten pigs.

Mason's Lady, by Mason of Biltmore and out of Beauty I., will make an enormous sow, weighing over 600 pounds now.



BELLE MARQUISE, ALL IMPORTED BLOOD, TWO-YEAR-OLD BROOD SOW AT "MOORE'S BROOK."

Belle Marquise, by Imported Sir John Bull and out of Imported Queen Alfreda, is a splendid sow of which great things are expected.

Mason's Cynthia, by Mason of Biltmore II. and out of Cynthia, shows great promise as a yearling.

There are plenty more good sows and lots of young things of both sexes.

There are some young boars which will be heard from later on, among which are Baron's Premier, by Baron Premier III. and out of Hall Mark's Emily, and Pet's Kennett by Kennett, out of Gans' Pet.

The foregoing brief mention of some of the prominent members of the Herd gives some kind of an idea as to the quality of the stock. This quality will be improved on whenever possible. Dr. Trice's sole aim is to offer the farmers of Virginia the best that can be had. His personal attention is given to selection and mating. No inferior animal is bred. The hog runs and pastures are all arranged so as to have running water and the quarters are convenient and clean. In fact, everything is



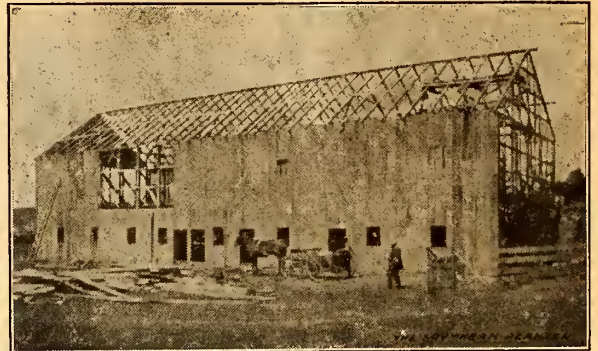
MASON'S CYNTHIA, YEARLING SOW WITH A SPLENDID HEAD—"MOORE'S BROOK."

being done with the sole idea of producing a hog of stamina and blood.

By way of caring for other stock and housing implements, vehicles and provender, a new combination bank

barn is in course of construction. It is going to be a model of convenience and a valuable and much needed addition to Moore's Brook equipment.

Interested parties are invited at all times to inspect



NEW COMBINATION BANK BARN IN COURSE OF ERECTION AT MOORE'S BROOK.

the stock. Hundreds will have the opportunity of seeing some of it at the State Fair next fall. You can rest assured that Dr. Trice will be prepared to meet the hottest sort of competition which he will find there. SHEPHERD.

V. P. I. HERD BULLS—VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Editor Southern Planter:

No institution or individual in the State of Virginia has a better right to or does maintain a better class of registered live stock than the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, the Agricultural and Mechanical College of the State. Six pure breeds of cattle—three of beef and three dairy herds are constantly maintained for the educational advantages of the agricultural students and for economic reasons and experiment purposes. These dairy breeds supply very largely the dairy products of the mess hall, where from 600 to 700 students are boarded. The breeds of cattle consist of Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus, and Herefords, representing beef, and Jerseys, Guernseys, and Holstein-Friesians, the milking type. To no small extent, of course, the Shorthorns also supply good milk cows.

None of the many things necessary to have careful consideration at the hands of the breeder is of more importance than the selection of the herd bull. It is no small undertaking to see that with one herd of cattle the proper herd bull is secured and maintained. With six herds the magnitude of the undertaking is evident. The breeding, the individuality, the probable prepotency, and, with the animal himself, his activity at service, general disposition, feeding qualities, etc., must be considered. The men in charge of the Agricultural Department of the V. P. I. have selected wisely and well the breeds, and have quite as carefully followed up in the selections and changes as to herd bulls and their lines of blood. In the course of time the sires must be changed to avoid inbreeding. Such a time has now arrived at the V. P. I. and for the past six months has kept us active.

Holsteins.—The first new bull selected was for the Hol-

stein-Friesian herd, numbering 40 head, many of them A. R. O. cows. A most magnificent youngster, both in quality and breeding, in Hygeia Veeman Butter Boy, was secured from the splendid herd of Dr. W. F. Carter, Crozet, Va., which herd was purchased by him from Dr. S. A. Robinson, so well known throughout the Old Dominion. This bull is mentioned elsewhere in this issue, and his blood lines and the performance of his ancestors very fully detailed.

Jerseys.—The next purchase was a new head for the magnificent line of Jersey matrons, made necessary not only because of the daughters of Pedro's O. S. U. King, coming into service, but from the important fact that this bull died of pneumonia early in the winter. His successor was secured from Bowmont Farms, Salem, Va., owned by that well known breeder, Col. A. M. Bowman. Eminent 3d, a magnificent two-year-old of solid fawn color, and son of imported Eminent that cost Colonel Bowman \$10,000, was selected. Eminent 3d is not simply a good Jersey bull, but a magnificent show individual. Not only this in his favor, but he is a splendid server, a sure breeder, and his first offspring indicate that he is going to be a most prepotent sire. His dam, Carnation Fern's Despatch, is a grand young show and dairy cow with very perfect udder and teats. She is the best daughter of Imported Owl's Despatch, an advanced registry cow with a record of 20 lbs. 1 oz. butter from 362 lbs. milk, and 56 lbs. milk in one day, and was said by experts to be the heaviest milking imported cow known. Eminent 3d traces three times to the noted bull, Golden Lad, the first prize winner of the Jersey Isles. Colonel Bowman unhesitatingly says that this is one of the best young bulls ever produced at Bowmont Farms, and not only expresses this earnest belief, but has backed his judgment by making use of Eminent 3d on a large number of the females of his herd before sending him to V. P. I. He is proud to locate this animal with the Agricultural College of Virginia and to hold his valuable services in the State, and we can say that those in authority at V. P. I. are no less delighted to secure such an animal to head the Jersey herd.

Guernseys.—The Guernsey herd, while the smallest in number of any of the breeds represented at V. P. I., is none the less select; in fact, it consists of magnificent animals. The daughters of the last head of the herd, Roth's Glenduke of Kingston, will give the new head of the herd a magnificent opportunity to show his ability as a sire. We are very proud to state that a young bull 18 months old, of ideal color and conformation, was secured from the Morven Park herd of the Hon. Westmoreland Davis of Leesburg, Loudoun County, Va. This youngster we had some difficulty in securing, since Mr. Davis had bred and developed him with the express purpose of using him on his Big Springs herd. He represents the May Rose family, than which there is no more popular of the many important Guernsey tribes. His sire is Imported Top Notch, the most noted sire at Morven Park. He was bred by Sir Henry Tichborne of England. Top Notch's dam is the celebrated Ithen Beda, who after taking first prize at the English Royal, as did her daughter after her, upon importation to America, entered the Advanced Register of the American Guernsey Cattle Club with a record of over 19,000 lbs. of

milk and 640.15 lbs. butter. The dam of the young bull, Morven's May Rose, is in the Advanced Register, with 425.11 lbs. of butter with her first calf and her dam, Leading Lady, is also in the Advanced Register with a record of 452 lbs of butter; as is her grand dam, Margarite, of Lenox Green with a record of 582.36 lbs. of butter. These records are on yearly test.

On the dam's side of this bull the sire is Imported May Rose King, that sold for \$3,500 and has many daughters in the Advanced Register. He is a son of the celebrated May Rose II., many times prize winner over the island of Guernsey.

By the time of your next issue we hope to have our selections made for heads of the beef herds and will take pleasure in reporting the same.

WALTER J. QUICK,
Dean of Agr. Dept., V. P. I.
Professor of Animal Husbandry.

Blacksburg, Va.

MAKING CHEAP PORK.

Editor Southern Planter:

It has now been clearly demonstrated that corn alone when fed to hogs is an expensive and unsatisfactory ration. It will not nor can be denied for one moment that corn constitutes a natural food for hogs, and will ever remain the basis of the grain ration fed to this class of animals. That it can be fed in combination with various protein foods to the material advantage of the farmer is now generally acknowledged. That it may be fed with equal economy to hogs confined on a succession of grazing crops is not so generally appreciated as it should be. On previous occasion attention has been called to this important matter, yet observation indicates that comparatively few farmers are raising as much pork as they need for home consumption, and only a few of them are utilizing green crops for the maintenance of the hogs they do raise.

It is indeed remarkable that with natural conditions so favorable greater attention is not given to the production of pork in the South since this section is essentially adapted for the production of a superior type of bacon hog, owing to the fact that grazing crops may be utilized so completely and successfully in combination with corn. And the exercise in the open prevents the development of that superabundance of fat in proportion to lean which so often characterizes pigs fattened exclusively on corn. Those who are familiar with Smithfield hams realize the superior flavor of the meat yielded by animals permitted to enjoy the largest amount of exercise and gather their food for themselves; so that the advantages of the grazing system are emphasized from both the standpoint of economy and palatability.

If there is one class of live stock which can be successfully and advantageously produced on the Southern farm it is hogs, and the consumption of pork products per capita is very large. Statistics indicate that a large proportion of the pork consumed is shipped in. In view of the difficulty in maintaining a profitable price for cotton and the fact that a considerable per cent. of the money obtained from this crop is spent for meat and other

food materials, is it not important that attention be directed to the possibilities of profitable diversification opened up through raising hogs on grazing crops? This would mean a permanent saving to the Southern farmer of millions of dollars which he now obtains through the raising of cotton and expends for products which he can raise at home to the best possible advantage. While the cotton crop may be improved and can be made profitable to the farmer if reasonable prices are obtained for the lint, there are various phases of animal husbandry in which he may engage where the competition is reduced to a minimum, the profits equally great, and the market if anything more stable than it is for lint cotton. It is but proper, therefore, that special emphasis should be laid on all means by which animal industries may be encouraged. When greater attention is given to live stock farming, it will not be so difficult to maintain the price of cotton on a profitable basis to the farmer, and the more he diversifies his interests, the less subject will he be to vicissitudes of unfavorable weather and unscrupulous speculation.

On a previous occasion the writer has directed attention to various grazing experiments with hogs made under his personal direction, and also has summarized the results obtained by various other experimenters as showing the wonderful economy of this method of producing pork which is not confined to any one section of the country. In view of these facts, it is especially interesting to note the results obtained in a recent series of trials at the Missouri station with crops, with one or two possible exceptions, which may be grown throughout the entire South; and in case of the exceptions referred to, other crops may be substituted which will prove equally valuable.

In the series of experiments under discussion, the green crops were fed in pens, being cut daily and immediately before being offered to the hogs. It would be cheaper and more desirable, as demonstrated by both our experience and observation, to use temporary fences around the grazing lots and let the hogs gather their own food. They will choose what they prefer and will eat larger quantities in our judgment. The item of fencing need not be a costly one. A properly constructed electric welded fence 24 to 32 inches high will prove an efficient barrier to hogs. A fence of this kind may be securely attached to wooden stakes by means of staples. The stakes should be 3 1-2 to 4 feet long and the fence should be attached to the top end, the lower end being sharpened so that they can be driven into the ground to a depth of from 12 to 18 inches. A light furrow thrown to either side of the wire will prevent the hogs from burrowing under. This fence can be stretched and used around a lot one day and moved a week later with very little expense and trouble. In fact, if the grazing crops are arranged in a proper succession, it will only be necessary to move the fence from two or three sides of one lot to enclose the area of lot two. The size of the lots will of course depend upon the number of hogs to be maintained. On the ordinary farm where a small number are kept they should not be more than one fourth to one half acre in size. There is no objection to having them one acre in extent, or greater if de-

sirable, but we think from our observation that we would make the lots small and increase the number rather than make them too large. In every instance where hog raising is practiced there should be a sod field of considerable extent which the animals may roam over at liberty. If this larger area is well shaded and has a spring or stream running through it or an artificial supply of water is available, the conditions will be almost ideal. It is very important that an abundant supply of clear water be available at all times for the sake of the health and development of the hogs, and it is also well to have a box containing a mixture of salt, wood ashes, finely ground bone meal, and if possible, a little lime and copperas, where the hogs can get at it at all times. It is not so necessary to provide this mixture when the animals enjoy their liberty, but even then they may not obtain all the mineral matter which the system craves, and we think it both desirable and advisable to supply an abundance of mineral matter to young hogs. The cost of arranging for a series of grazing paddocks and fencing them securely requires but a comparatively small amount of capital, and the other conditions essential to make this method of producing pork profitable can be provided with little difficulty or labor on practically every farm where its real value is appreciated.

Referring again to the investigations under consideration, it was observed that grade hogs weighing about 50 pounds when maintained for 102 days on fresh green food in pens, as already indicated, made gains of from .58 to .83 of a pound, or from one half to three quarters of a pound per head per day. The green foods used were rape, alfalfa, clover and blue grass. All the hogs received corn meal in addition to the green food, it being fed in the form of a thick slop made by adding water to it. In sections where alfalfa, red clover and blue grass are not available and can not be produced successfully, cow peas, soy beans, velvet beans, vetch, winter grown cereals, Bermuda grass, rescue grass, burr clover, white clover, sweet potatoes, artichokes, turnips, peanuts and cassava may be utilized, it is interesting to note that one lot of hogs fed on corn meal and middlings made an average gain of .68 of a pound per head per day, which was certainly no larger than that made on green crops.

The cost of 100 pounds of gain was decidedly in favor of the hogs receiving corn meal and green food, varying as it did from \$3.00 to \$3.96. The hogs receiving corn meal and middlings made 100 pounds of gain at a cost of \$4.07. The cheapest gains were made by the hogs receiving alfalfa and red clover, while equally good results have been obtained in our own experience from using cow peas, soy beans and various other legumes adapted to cultivation over a very wide range of territory. So many experiments have now been made in which grazing crops have been used for the maintenance of hogs that there can be no doubt as to the accuracy of the results obtained and to the great economic importance of utilizing these crops in the maintenance of swine.

It is quite clear from the investigations which have been conducted that 100 pounds of pork can be made at a cost of from \$2.50 to \$3.50 on suitable grazing crops where corn or corn meal is fed as an adjunct; that by

utilizing grazing crops the hogs can be induced to gain almost as rapidly as where confined to pens; that the cost of growing the animals will be greatly reduced; the danger of loss from sickness materially mitigated; the quality of the pork obtained superior to that yielded by hogs confined to pens; and the matter of care and labor in handling the animals reduced to a minimum. The scarcity and high price of corn are responsible for the indifference exhibited towards pork raising in many sections of the South. Since it has been demonstrated that a comparatively small amount of corn, even the amount utilized to-day may be made to go two or three times as far, when fed in conjunction with green crops, is it not time that the old practice, so persistently followed, was abandoned? When it is realized that even where corn is not fed from 400 to 600 pounds of pork may be made from an acre of cow peas, soy beans, or velvet beans, is it not time that this ideal method of producing our supplies of meat at a minimum of cost be more generally pursued?

There is no rational objection to the plan suggested. The equipment needed is certainly not costly. All the most desirable crops can be grown easily, and the necessary fencing can be done at seasons when the ground is too wet to cultivate. While the feeding of some corn is likely to prove profitable, it is not essential that corn be fed with any of the grain-producing crops, such as the winter cereals, which may be sown so as to provide a succession during the early spring and summer and followed with such legumes as cow peas and soy beans sown in succession so as to provide grazing until the late autumn.

ANDREW M. SOULE.

Georgia State College of Agriculture.

THE VIRGINIA BERKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

Editor Southern Planter:

Having been appointed temporarily President of said Association by the American Berkshire Congress, I have entered upon the duties of the office.

I request every breeder who owns a registered Berkshire to join our ranks and co-operate with me.

I hereby call a meeting of said association to meet for the election of officers, and to effect a permanent organization, on Wednesday, October 7, 1908, at noon, in the swine pavilion in the State Fair Grounds in Richmond, Va. The American Berkshire Association has decided to offer a prize of a \$50.00 cup to all State Fairs which have a separate classification for Berkshires. Said cup is to be offered through the State Association, which must offer a 2nd prize of \$15.00 and 3rd prize of \$10.00. The cup is to be offered for the best boar and three sows under a year old, bred and owned by the Virginian exhibiting them. I have pledged said sum and would like to have the different breeders help me make it up.

The object of this Association is encouraging the breeding of more and better Berkshires in Virginia, and bringing this, our favorite breed, into proper prominence. In order to do this we should exhibit freely at our Fairs, and hold public sales.

I would like to have each breeder inform me how many sows and gilts he can consign to a public sale, to be held

during the State Fair in Richmond in October next. The Fair management will grant us the use of their sales ring for such purposes. These animals can be first exhibited and then sold if so desired. Mr. D. D. Hunt, of Charlottesville, Va., has been appointed Inspector of exhibits for Virginia and will render any intending exhibitors any aid in his power.

A number of Virginia breeders have purchased the best native and imported blood obtainable and founded good herds. Why not get foundation stock and new blood for crosses from them and so encourage the breeding of more Berkshires here in this State. Am sending this to The Southern Planter, which reaches or should reach most of the breeders in the State.

Charlottesville, Va.

D. M. TRICE, President.

HYGEIA VEEMAN BUTTER BOY—PREMIER HOLSTEIN SIRE AT V. P. I

Editor Southern Planter:

Hygeia Veeman Butter Boy, No. 43,697 H. F. H. B., now heads the Holstein herd at V. P. I. (State Agricultural and Mechanical College.)

I believe that this fact is of sufficient importance to Virginia and Virginians to justify the readers of The Planter in investigating the relation this purchase bears to the future agricultural success of the Old Dominion.

Dairying and success in agriculture go hand in hand. They are inseparable, for, and you will bear me out in this statement, the latter can be best gained through the former. Therefore, any event or condition that shall give fresh impetus to dairying is conducive to great good to agriculture and thus a blessing to the State. Such an event is the selection of Hygeia Veeman Butter Boy for Premier sire of the V. P. I. herd, and this addition to the herd will mark an epoch of progress in the history of agriculture in Virginia. Why? Because he is a noble representative of the best families of the best breed of dairy cattle known. The distribution throughout the State of the stock produced by crossing this sire on the females of the College herd, already strong in the blood strains of Clothilde, DeKol Netherland, and Artis, will do more to increase the dairy production and to encourage the raising and keeping more and better stock than could be done in any other way.

Hygeia Veeman Butter Boy is a son of the great Jessie Veeman A. and sired by DeKol 2nd's Butter Boy 3rd., a son of DeKol 2nd. Jessie Veeman A. has been admitted by the best judges to be a perfect type of a dairy cow, and her descendants resemble her very closely in conformation and productive ability. She has an official record of 26.25 lbs. of butter in a week with a daily milk production of over 83 lbs. Six of her daughters have been admitted to the advanced registry on their official records. Four of them average 20.28 lbs. each and the other two over 12 lbs. as two year olds. No other cow of the breed with an equal record has so many A. R. O. daughters as Jessie Veeman A. She has never been beaten in the show ring. The last time she was shown was in 1904 at New York State Fair, the hotbed of Holstein competition, where she won first prize and championship as aged cow. The following year her oldest daughter took her place and won

the same honors, while four of her other daughters, shown in pairs, won first and second as produce of one cow, an event unparalleled in the history of the Fair.

Hygeia Herd is very proud of this wonderful family, and pleased that Virginia is to receive the benefit.

DeKol 2nd was, without question, the most wonderful and valuable cow of the breed, not alone for her productive ability, but for her power to transmit it to her progeny. She has over 160 A. R. grand-daughters, 100 of which average 20 lbs. of butter in a week in official test. She at one time held the World's Championship for seven days' butter production with a record of 26.58 pounds.

Butter Boy 3rd is one of her best sons. He has over 56 A. R. O. daughters, one of which has a record of 29.4 lbs. He also has a great show ring record, having been first prize bull and champion sire at New York, New Jersey, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Indiana State Fairs, also at Omaha Exposition. He is jointly owned by two of the largest and best breeders of Holsteins in New York State, and stands at the head of their herds to-day.

Blood always tells. The blood of the most noted performers is perpetuated in the veins of this young sire, and cannot but be prolific of record breakers yet to come. Breeders from all over the United States were negotiating for his purchase, but, happily for Virginia, the V. P. I. received the preference.

It is the duty of the State College to demonstrate, by practical experiments, the qualities of the different breeds of plants and animals in the several branches of agriculture. Such experiments to be ideal must be made with perfect specimens of each breed. It was a pleasure to Hygeia Herd to be able to supply such an animal to the State, and we expect to see the fulfillment of our prophecy that it will mark an epoch of progress in dairying and agriculture in the State of Virginia.

The Department of Agriculture of the Bermuda Government recently called upon Hygeia Herd to furnish a Holstein sire for the Government herd. We have shipped them a very fine young bull bred along the Pontiac-Veeman lines, being from Frontier Jessie Veeman (20.3 lbs.) a daughter of Jessie Veeman A. (26.25 lbs.) and by Pontiac Calypso's Son whose dam produced 28.43 lbs. of butter in a week and his sire's dam (27.37 lbs.). This cross is a particularly fortunate one and must result in very large producers, combining as it does through the best individuals the blood of five leading Holstein families, viz.; DeKol 2nd, Jessie Veeman A., Beryl Wayne, Netherland Hengerveld, and Hengerveld DeKol. The heads of three of these families have held the World's Championship for butter production, and among their descendants are found practically all of the champions and ex-champions of every class. Bermuda is to be congratulated upon the accession of a bull of such excellence of breeding and individuality to its herd. The spread of the Holstein territory is enormous and we are very glad to welcome the Island of Bermuda to its borders.

With kind personal regards,

HYGEIA HERD.

J. B. Loomis, Supt.

Albemarle Co., Va.

ARE COWS PROFITABLE?

Editor Southern Planter:

Are cows profitable? Good cows are it would seem. It is all in the breeding and feeding. Colantha 4th's Johanna, owned by W. J. Gillett, Rosendale, Wis., gave last year 27,432½ lbs. of milk containing 998¼ lbs. of butter fat.

Reckoning two pounds of milk per quart she gave in round figures 13,700 quarts of milk, which made over 1,100 pounds of butter. Milk sells in Richmond at 10 cents per quart and her product for one year would have brought \$1,370 at retail prices.

How would you like to own a small herd of that class of cows? Please, don't all speak at once for there is but one such cow. She holds the world's record. She is eight years old, a pure-bred Holstein-Friesian. By the way, that is a misnomer. The correct name is Friesians and if you should ask in Germany where these cows are raised for Holstein-Friesians you would be told that the Holsteins and the Friesians are two distinct breeds, that are not even cross-bred. Holsteins are usually red, roan or bluish gray. Friesians are black and white, with white tail-ends and white feet. Holstein is a province lying north of the river Elbe. Friesland is not exactly a political entity, since part of it lies in Holland and the other part lies in Germany along the coast of the Northern or German Ocean. Purebred Friesian cattle are raised in the province of Hanover, the Duchy of Oldenburg and are now found on large dairy farms in many other German provinces, which, however, usually top their herds from time to time with fresh blood from the rich coast districts in Hanover, Oldenburg and Holland. These same districts, by the way, send us the stylish German coach horses. It is the richest soil in all Europe.

Colantha 4th's Johanna has a good appetite as you would naturally expect. She is fed 30 lbs. of silage, 35 lbs. of sugar beets, 10 lbs. of clover hay and 21 lbs. of grain mixture consisting of equal parts, by weight, of wheat bran, ground oats and gluten feed and 3 lbs. of oil meal per day. During the pasture season she receives from 12 to 15 lbs. of grain per day, made up of one sixth corn meal, one sixth gluten feed, one third ground oats and one third wheat bran, with 2 lbs. of oil meal.

Her yearly feed bill would probably be as follows:

3½ tons grain and oil meal.....	\$100.00
3 tons of sugar beets.....	15.00
3 tons of silage.....	6.00
Pasturage and soiling.....	6.00

\$127.00

Estimating the manure voided with such feeding at 15 tons per year, worth \$3.00 per ton, this fertilizer would more than pay for the labor of feeding.

There is but one Colantha 4th's Johanna, but there are many good cows that yield over 4,000 quarts of milk per year and well-bred, well-fed cows surely are profitable, especially in Virginia, where the climate is favorable and where milk is high.

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As a supplement to the above remarkable record we would add that Dolly Dimple, a 2 year old Guernsey heifer, bred and owned by Mr. F. Lathrop Ames of North Easton, Mass., has recently completed a year's test in:

which time she has produced 14,009 lbs. of milk averaging 5.02 fat, equivalent to 703 lbs. of butter. This for a two year old heifer is an even greater record than that of Colantha 4th's Johanna and goes to show that there are good dairy cows in other breeds as well as in the Holsteins.—Ed.

ADVANCED REGISTER.

Editor Southern Planter:

Recently while in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, I gave myself the pleasure and profit of a call on Chief Webster of the Dairy Division. During our conversation my attention was called to his effort to popularize and generalize the importance of the advanced registry of dairy cows in all breeds. It seems to me a very important and greatly to be commended move in the right direction. If the Department of Agriculture could control the registration of all purebred stock a great economy would be inaugurated and possibly more accuracy secured. The present undertaking at least is in order and I am pleased to be given the privilege by Dr. Webster of handing you the first copy of the proposed plans offered for publication. While a little in advance with the full text, it will shortly be generally published.

WALTER J. QUICK,

Dean Department of Agriculture.

Agricultural and Mechanical College,
Blacksburg, Va.

National Dairy Register of Merit.

In order to promote uniformity as to the standards of dairy excellence and methods of testing dairy cows, and to provide for national registration of official records, the National Dairy Register of Merit is established by the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the associations of breeders of dairy cattle in the United States.

The National Dairy Register of Merit shall be based on yearly records only. The year for test shall consist of 365 days without restrictions as to periods of lactation or the calving of the cows. Tests shall be supervised by men connected as representatives with State agricultural colleges or Experimental stations, and their reports shall be countersigned by the Director of such institution or head of its dairy department. Neither this officer nor the institution he represents shall have any financial interest in the cattle tested.

Tests for the proposed register shall be made only of full-blooded cattle registered in associations co-operating in this national dairy register of merit. Each application for such test shall go through the hands of a breeders' association. The breeders' association in each case shall make application to the official in charge of such tests in the State from which the application comes, and report such application to the United States Department of Agriculture. The breeders' association shall be responsible to the experiment station or agricultural college supervising the test for the payment of the costs of the test. Arrangements as to expense of each test and limit of number of cows to be tested at any one time shall be

left to the supervising institution in conference with the association to which the cows being tested belong.

The length of time for actual expert supervision shall be two days for each month in the year test. The milk record of the owner of the cattle shall be accepted as the record for the year, provided it agrees practically with that taken by the official expert supervisor for the two days each month. The butter fat record for the year shall be determined by multiplying the milk record for each month by the average percentage of butter fat to be shown in the tests of the milkings for the two days supervised by the official expert. No second test or inspection shall be allowed in any month.

Cows may be admitted to the register on the production of a minimum amount of either butter fat or milk; but all the essential facts of the performance, including the production of solids not fat and the complete feeding and breeding record, shall be reported. The minimum standard for cows five years old or over shall be 360 lbs. butter fat or 10,000 lbs. milk. The minimum standard for cows two years old or under shall be 250 lbs. butter fat or 6,500 lbs. milk.

For each day the cow tested is over two years old at the beginning of her year's record the amount of milk she will be required to produce in this year will be established by adding 3.2 lbs. for every such day to the 6,500 lbs. required when two years old. This ratio is applicable until the animal is five years old when the required amount will have reached 10,000 lbs.

For each day the cow tested is over two years old at the beginning of the year's record, the amount of butter fat she will be required to produce in the year will be established by adding .1 of 1 lb. for each such day to the 250 lbs. required when two years old. This ratio is applicable until the amount required reaches 360 lbs. butter fat at the age of 5 years.

For the purpose of estimating the amount of butter produced the rule provided by the association of agricultural colleges and experiment stations may be followed, viz.: "Add one sixth of the amount of butter fat." It should be understood, however, that in all records made for or published in the National Dairy Register of Merit the amount of butter fat produced and not the estimate of butter will be given.

A full record of the test shall be made each month on uniform blanks acceptable to all breeders' associations co-operating, and mailed to the officer in charge of such work at the supervising institution; and carbon copies of the same shall be furnished by such officer to the owner of the tested cow, to the secretary of the breeders' association to which the tested cow belongs, and to the United States Department of Agriculture, at the close of each month; and if such record be not so mailed it shall be at the discretion of the breeders' association or the United States Department of Agriculture to discontinue the test.

Any registry may be delayed for investigation at the request of the secretary of the breeders' association directly interested, or of the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture; and any inaccurate entry may be expunged from the proposed register and the certificate of such entry revoked, by the direction of the Sec-

retary of the United States Department of Agriculture, upon evidence of its incorrectness.

Questions not covered by the rules agreed upon in conference shall be determined by the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture in consultation with the secretary of the association represented in the test.

When the year's test is completed the United States Department of Agriculture will furnish a certificate of merit to the owner of the cow tested, through the breeders' association, setting forth the details of the record of the test, including a description of the cow, her breed, age, register number, and such other facts as the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture may deem necessary to prevent fraud in the use of the certificate. A photograph of the cow shall be furnished by the owner to be affixed to the certificate.

DRAFT HORSES IN THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

Mr. Lewis, of Lynnwood, Va., owned the first Percheron horse kept in Rockingham County, Va. He says that Percherons have been bred in the county for about ten years, but that the first horse was brought into the county in 1892; that there are today 21 Percheron stallions, 3 Belgians, and 2 Clydes in service in Rockingham; and that from 300 to 400 head of horses change hands monthly in the county, principally at Harrisonburg. There are from 12 to 15 draft stallions in service in Augusta County, Va., also a great county for good horses. At Staunton, on court day, once a month, from 150 to 300 horses change hands. These are about the best horse markets in the Valley, if not in the State. There are always buyers from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other eastern cities, at these two county seats on court days.

W. J. QUICK.

Blacksburg, Va.

PERCHERON AND OTHER STUD HORSES IN HENRICO COUNTY, VA.

Editor Southern Planter:

Recently I accepted an invitation to dine at the home of Mr. R. B. Henley, a Western gentleman living near Union Stock Yards, and while there inspected his stock. I was greatly pleased to find that he was keeping and standing for service two medium sized pure bred Percheron stallions, also a magnificent French coacher, a good Jack, and several standard bred stallions of most fashionable breeding. His trotters are not of the beefy type, but of the kind that usually beget race and road horses of style, speed and endurance.

All of Mr. Henley's horses have good dispositions and are easily managed, and as evidence of this Mrs. Henley drives a pair of the trotting stallions to her surry. Although they can exhibit extreme speed they are as gentle as old geldings.

Mr. Henley is a great admirer of the trotter and the five gaited saddle horse but nevertheless agreed with me that the most profitable horse stock for the average farmer to raise is the grade drafter, selling the geldings and keeping the fillies for farm work and mule raising. Mules

out of trotters and thoroughbred mares will usually pull the most to their inches, last the longest and are the quickest, but they generally have to take a back seat when it comes to filling the buyer's eye and the breeders pocketbook.

Mr. Henley will help us to revolutionize horse-breeding in this State if only formers will give him a show.

K. A. BERGMANN.

Chesterfield Co., Va.

AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOLS IN VIRGINIA.

We are glad to see the interest which is being exhibited in various sections of the State in the establishment of Agricultural High Schools in accordance with the provisions of Dr. Gravatt's amendment to the general school law. In at least four of the Congressional Districts action has already been taken which has resulted in the raising of a sufficient sum of money locally to ensure the establishment of a school. In the fourth Congressional District, largely through the munificence of a lady, a suitable site and building are available and a school is assured. In the seventh Congressional District, from \$8,000 to \$10,000 have been promised for the establishment of a school at Middletown, largely through the efforts of Mr. Leslie D. Kline. In the eighth District a large part of the needed money has been promised for the establishment of a school at Manassas, and at Appomattox, in the tenth District, something like \$15,000 have been promised for the establishment of a school at that place. These propositions have been submitted to the Department of Public Instruction, and although the act under which the schools are to be established does not become effective until the twenty-fifth of the present month and, therefore, no definite action can yet be taken by that body, it is understood that the propositions will be accepted and grants of \$2,000 will be made in respect of each of these schools. It reflects the greatest credit upon the farmers of these Congressional Districts that they have so warmly and earnestly taken action in this matter and thus shown their appreciation of the value of agricultural training in the public schools. We hope to see the other Districts move in this matter and that we shall shortly have schools established in every District to which the pupils from the District schools can be sent to perfect their training and education in the means by which they are to earn their livelihood and that the reproach of turning out boys to earn their living without any knowledge whatever of the basic laws on which successful farming can be conducted shall be swept away. Technical and specific training is essential to success and wherever schools giving such have been established there the whole community has been benefitted and individual effort has reaped its reward. It is as reasonable to expect a boy to become a successful farmer without special training as to expect a boy to become a skilled mechanic without such training and the community which fails to provide the means for this fails in the first duty which it owes to the children of its citizens.

The Poultry Yard.

NOTES.

Eternal vigilance is the watchword for June. Constant care and attention to details is the price of success. Several days ago a lady neighbor asked me to come and see her chicks and tell her what was the matter with them. I said "lice." She said "No." Continuing she said: "I never could raise May hatched chicks. They just stand and sleep their lives away. I tied my horse and went to the poultry yard and found three broods of chicks about a week old. I picked up a "sleepy" chick, parted the down on its neck, head and under the lower mandible (beak or jaw) took my little pocket magnifying glass and looked into the down and found it a living mass of the large grey head lice. These lice move but very little. They are really ticks. They burrow into the skin, stand on end, head down with their slender body close by the side of the small quill of the downy feathers. There were hundreds of them on that chick and on every one of them. I handed the glass and chick to the lady and told her to look. She looked closely then said: "Those are not lice but are the new feathers coming out." I then took the chick, picked off a bunch of these pin-feathers, laid them on the glass and soon it was a living, crawling mass. Then she exclaimed "Good Lord, I don't wonder they get sleepy." This is the reason why so many people have a superstitious notion that May chicks will not live. Where chicks are hatched under hens they must be examined almost daily and the hen dusted with good insect powder at least once every week until the chicks are 4 weeks old. If the lice are on the chicks they must be dusted every three or four days for two or three weeks. How do we do this? Do not undertake to dust each individual chick. Take an empty five-pound lard pail with a close fitting cover, put a small handful of insect powder into the pail put in 8 or 10 chicks, put the cover on tight and invert the pail quickly two or three times, remove the cover, take the chicks out and put in another lot and repeat until all are dusted. This does it quickly and thoroughly and does not waste the powder. I can dust 100 this way in 10 minutes. Dust the hens and repeat in 4 days.

If chicks or hens show any symptoms of indigestion or looseness of the bowels give them one feed per day of burnt corn. Take a number of ears of corn and lay them on a bed of hot coals until they are burnt black. Remove them from the fire and when cool shell and feed to the hens and grind some very coarse and feed to the chicks. Put a lump of sulphate of iron (copperas) into the drinking water and the trouble will soon be under control. Houses and runs must be sprayed, whitewashed, disinfected and cleaned often during warm weather. Use air-slaked lime for the runs and limewash for the houses. Make it thin and use salt, sulphur and crude carbolic acid in it. Five pounds of salt and one pound of sulphur to six gallons of lime wash will kill and keep the lice and mites away for four weeks. Nest material must be changed every week. If the hens are kept free from lice and mites

and properly fed they will continue to lay good fertile eggs and plenty of them until August.

This has been very unfavorable weather for young turkeys. I have several letters from readers of The Planter asking advice about young turkeys. Usually we do not hatch any turkeys until late (about June 10) but this year the Madam wanted some early ones. We sat three turkey hens with 54 eggs. Dogs destroyed one nest entirely and 5 eggs in another nest, leaving 31 eggs. 29 of these hatched, and are two weeks old and are growing nicely. I want to say frankly, I do not know a "little bit" about raising turkeys hence I turn the job over to the turkey hens. They understand baby turkey nature and talk and I do not dictate to them what to do or what to leave undone. If they want to trail them about in the dewy grass or catch bugs and insects in a rain storm, they have my consent. There is but one thing that I will do for a brood of turkeys and that is shoot and kill their enemies including dogs. Last year we hatched 54 and raised 47 and the turkey hens used their own judgment all the time. Five of the seven lost were stolen when about half grown. This year we will feed strychnine until they "roost high" and if anyone wants to steal and eat them I will volunteer to preach the funeral. I have never been successful with turkeys when I confined them and usually raise 90 per cent. when I give them free range. When we do feed them we give bread and milk.

I have had considerable new experience with incubators this season. I sold an incubator early in February to a party and he filled the machine and operated it according to instructions. It failed to hatch a chick. He notified me and said he would try another hatch and if it failed again he would return it. The second hatch was reported a failure. He returned the machine and received his money. When I unpacked it I examined it carefully and could see nothing wrong with it except a lack of ventilation. I took a 3-4 inch bit and bored 42 holes into the bottom of the machine, filled it up and out of 195 fertile eggs hatched 158 good strong chicks. I wrote the manufacturer about it and told him the machine needed ventilating. He replied that it had all the ventilation that it needed. A machine may hatch all right in Colorado without ventilation but it will fail in the humid atmosphere of Virginia. If any one cares to try the experiment let him take an air-tight box 14 inches square and 14 inches deep, make the bottom and sides air-tight, put 15 eggs into it with suitable nesting material, put a hen on and let her set. She will not hatch a chick and if she stays on the nest faithfully she will be a dead hen before the 21st day. Set another hen in a box with a slat bottom with coarse hay or excelsior for nesting material and she will hatch every hatchable egg and come off well and sound. In the process of hatching or incubation, eggs give off a large volume of carbonic acid gas. This is a deadly poison and heavier than air. If the bottom of the box or incubator is air-tight this cannot escape and will

collect and rise high enough to kill the germs and the hen. I have been studying artificial incubators for nearly twenty years under various conditions of climate, eggs, oil, nearly every kind and character of incubators, in fact, every condition that enters into the hatching problem. I have investigated many poultry plants where great hatches are reported and I find that in all of them it takes an average of two and one half eggs to produce one good chick. This does not apply to small operations on the farm but where hundreds and thousands of chicks are hatched. I believe this can be improved. I believe that incubators should hatch nearly every good hatchable egg. I intend to make a machine according to my idea of what a hatcher should be and give it a trial anyway. If it is an improvement I will use it. If it is a failure I will admit it, tell the truth about it and admit that theory and experience cannot compete with the old hen. There must be some way, it seems to me, to surround eggs with the natural conditions necessary to develop them into healthy chicks without the use of hens and not sacrifice so many eggs. Where one has 100 good eggs in a machine at the 13th day and 50 of them hatch and the other 50 die in the shell it is the fault of the machine and all arguments to the contrary cannot convince me that the fault is with the eggs.

CAL HUSSELMAN.

THE VIRGINIA POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

The Virginia Poultry Association held its regular meeting on Tuesday, May 5th, at its rooms on North Seventh Street. The meeting was well attended despite the inclemency of the weather. The following gentlemen were elected as members of the executive committee: Messrs. R. W. Haw, F. S. Bullington, B. H. Grundy, Sr., C. W. Montgomery and H. Skipwith.

The association set the show date for December 7th to the 12th. It is expected that the show this year will surpass any exhibition of its kind ever held in the South. The following gentlemen were appointed on the two standing committees to be known as the advertising and the premium committees. Messrs. C. P. Harwood, F. C. Bullington, R. W. Gray, advertising. H. B. Brunis, R. W. Haw and John W. Quarles, premium. These two committees will have charge of all advertising and placing of premiums.

OBSERVATIONS ON PIP.

Editor Southern Planter:

In looking over many poultry papers and books on poultry raising, I have been rather surprised not to find any mention in regard to the treatment of "pip." In only one case did I see it named, and then the supposed cause was given, with no further comment. Therefore, I am sending this article with the hope that some more experienced men will take up the subject and tell more about the disease. I shall confine myself to actual facts and not attempt to set forth many theories.

In the first place it may be best to say that the "pip" I am discussing is not the little cap on the baby chick's beak, used for opening the egg, which is a natural and necessary feature. But the pip in question is a small,

gristly formation under the end of the tongue, adhering closely, and conforming to the general shape of this member, but running to a sharper point. A great many, even experienced men, claim this to be a part of the fowl's tongue and will not remove it. But several years' experience has led me to believe that the removal of this pip is the only sure cure for the trouble.

Pip is caused by several things, dirty roosting places, damp quarters, sloppy food, too much whole grain, especially corn, and contagion. Prompt treatment brings almost sure cure, but the disease is usually fatal if allowed to run on. Like many surgical operations, the removal of the pip causes the patient to droop for a day or two; hence all delay makes matters worse, and the bird grows weaker the longer you put off the operation.

The symptoms are:—the comb and wattles lose color and get pale, ashy, dirty, and seem often to shrink some. This may run on for weeks before the bird shows any other signs, or any weakness. A closer examination, however, will show a loss of flesh. As the disease advances the fowl begins to get morbid, loses interest, gets "droopy," eats less, and finally dies. The last stages seem very misleading and make one apt to pronounce the case one of roup, cold, "big head," bowel trouble or even cholera. This is the stage where the chicken is almost sure to die, and should be burned, or buried deeply. These last stages are, I think, brought on by the exposure, food, or other causes not directly connected with pip, but which find a ready prey in the weakened bird.

The treatment I find very effective is, to take the fowl under my left arm, holding the head in my left hand; then with my right hand open the bill, draw the tongue out to one side until the "notch" on tongue can be held in the softer part of the beak. I then firmly, but not too hard, compress the bill and can easily remove the pip. A pen knife can be used, but I usually use my finger nail. There is a slime, however, in the mouth, and the later stages frequently have a yellow coating besides. So if one is dainty the surgical operation is not a nice one.

Now, I take a little lard or vaseline and grease the tongue, which usually bleeds some, then give a teaspoonful of lard mixed with black pepper and a pinch of salt; lastly I grease the comb and wattles and let the chicken go. Usually they get well, but if the case has run too far and constitution is weak, the fowl may die. Precaution must be taken not to pull the tongue too hard, or too far out. The use of copperas in the drinking water seems to make the pip come off easier, and the tongue bleed less. Do not get uneasy if the chicken is "droopy" for a day or so, but see that it gets food enough to build up its strength.

While a good many Southern farmers are familiar with pip, I have never met one yet from the North who had heard of it. I hope to see more of the subject from better informed men.

THOS. H. WILLIAMSON,

Henrico Co., Va.

What have our poultry experts to say on this subject? While we have kept hundreds of chickens, we have never had any experience with "pip." We have heard of it but never saw it.—Ed.

The Horse.

NOTES.

By W. J. Carter, "Broad Rock."

At a meeting of the directors of the Virginia State Fair Association held at Richmond, May 18th, Hon. Henry C. Stuart was re-elected president; John Stewart Bryan, vice-president; O. J. Sands, treasurer and M. A. Chambers, secretary, with Mark R. Lloyd as assistant secretary and general manager. J. T. Anderson, M. C. Patterson and Leigh R. Page, members of the committee on racing in 1906 and 1907, were re-appointed by President Stuart. Profiting by experience gained at the two previous exhibitions of the Association, officers of the fair contemplate a number of improvements and with a thoroughly revised prize list will offer increased purses and premiums in the various departments. Horsemen, farmers and live stock raisers in general are evincing much greater interest than formerly and numerous enquiries are being received. The grounds of the Association have been greatly improved and beautified and now present a most inviting and attractive appearance. The speed programme doubtless the most interesting feature to horsemen, is an attractive one, with uniform purses of \$500 each for the harness horses, while those for runners will be nearly as large. The program for the latter will include both races on the flat and steeplechase events. The State Fair commences on Monday, October 5th and closes on the following Saturday, thereby furnishing a week of interesting and varied sport which is being eagerly anticipated by many thousand people throughout Virginia and other States as well.

The annual spring race meeting of the Deep Run Hunt Club a fixture at Richmond since the early nineties, though only for a single day during previous years, came off on May 14th, 15th, and 16th, and certainly from a sporting standpoint the affair was little short of brilliant. With the races, horse show features were combined and each afternoon from the grand stand audiences made up of Virginia's elite looked upon the different events. The horse show division numbered some half a dozen classes each afternoon, while the speed program included both flat races and steeplechase events. Only Virginia show horses were eligible to compete in the horse show classes and really a better lot of entries with horses of class, have not been seen in this State, though, of course, the races were open to all, with the result that good fields were in evidence. Officers of the club, who were in evidence were W. O. Young, president; J. T. Rutherford, vice-president; James W. Graves, secretary-treasurer with an executive committee made up of B. H. Ellington, James W. Graves, John Landstreet, John W. McComb, E. B. Sydnor and W. O. Young. The horse show classes were judged by James K. Maddux, Charles H. Hurkamp, L. S. Ricketts, and W. J. Carter. Rules of the National Hunt Club and Steeplechase Association, of which the Deep Run Hunt Club is a recognized member, prevailed. James K. Maddux and Allan

Potts were stewards; judges, James K. Maddux and Charles H. Hurkamp, with W. J. Carter, starter, and James W. Graves, clerk of the course. Financial returns fell below expectations, but otherwise the affair was a pronounced success, certainly when viewed from a sporting standpoint, and officials for the Hunt Club announce their intention of repeating both the horse show and race meeting next spring.

That the race meetings for harness horses have not yet begun accounts for the fact that Virginia trotters and pacers are not showing up as winners, but this is amply atoned for by the doings of thoroughbred horses from this State, which are in evidence on every track in the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts. The Ellerslie stable's Fatherless, son of Isonomy and Orphan Agnes, by Speculum, leads all other stallions as eighteen of his get have already been returned winners, while imp. Hawkswick, premier at the Blue Ridge stud, of Henry T. Oxnard, Rectortown, follows with some half dozen winners, of which five are two-year-olds, then comes Aloha, who got Robert Waddell, the Chicago Derby winner of some years back; Flatland, sire of old Landslide, now winning steeplechases at ten years old; Blitzen, the sire of Goespast; Norwood, from whose loins have come good cross country horses like Imperialist, and others, Racine, the California bred son of Bishop, now owned in Virginia, who is responsible for the steeplechaser Rocket and Nellie Racine, a winner on the flat.

Fatherless, the English bred son of Isonomy and Orphan Agnes, that heads the famous Ellerslie Stud of R. J. Hancock & Son, Charlottesville, Va., is making history as a sire, as no less than eighteen of his get have been returned winners this season, which places the brown stallion fourth on the list of winning sires in America for 1908. He is credited with four two-year-old winners, which also makes him prominent among sires of those precocious youngsters, which include Alice, Blameless, Chipmunk and Orphan Boy. Of the winners sired by Fatherless, Marster is credited with some eight or ten races and about \$5,000, while Red River, Giles and others are prominent as performers on the flat, though the steeplechasers Aiken and T. S. Martin are good horses, especially the latter, who proved his quality and showed that he could not only hold his own with horses of real class, but that it took the best in the land to beat him by his winning the New York Steeplechase at Belmont Park meeting, where he shouldered 146 pounds and defeated Kemp Ridgeley, John M. P., St. Kevin and others. It was the fourteenth running of this classic cross country event of the American turf and society flocked in thousands to witness the race. It was a proud day for Virginia, truly, the winner being a home product, while trained by William Garth, a Virginian, and named for U. S. Senator Thomas S. Martin, a native here and to the manor born.

At Dunraven Farm, which is but a short distance east of Richmond and handy to reach over a good road, the horses in charge of A. Pollard & Sons are all doing nicely. The Messrs. Pollard are good care takers and understand conditioning and handling both saddle and harness horses, while they also figure as breeders. Patrick Henry, the handsome hackney stallion in use at Dunraven, is young yet in the stud, hence the oldest of his get at the farm are yearlings, but these are a good looking lot that promise to develop into high acting harness horses of real class, among them being a couple of chestnut geldings, out of mares of Morgan and thoroughbred lineage, that are especially attractive in appearance and of nice size. One of the best looking youngsters by Patrick Henry is a bay filly bred and owned by A. D. Williams, out of Virginia Cooper by Virginia Cooper, by Bourbon Baron, second dam the great brood mare Virginia Maid, dam of the giant trotter Mosul, 2:09¼, by Sam Purdy, 2:20½. This filly represents the popular hackney-trotter cross and is thought a lot of by her owner.

Dr. J. G. Ferneyhough, Dr. John Young and T. O. Sandy of Burkeville, Va., have secured a horse of fine size, good looks and action in the imported hackney stallion The General II, a tested sire, whose get speak for themselves. The chestnut stallion was imported by H. K. Bloodgood, the well known Massachusetts breeder of hackneys, who paid a tidy sum for the horse. The General II. will be in the stud at "The Grove Farm," of T. O. Sandy, Burkeville, during the season of 1908 and at the moderate fee charged for his services he will doubtless be well patronized by Virginia breeders.

H. C. Sternheimer, of Richmond, who formerly owned The Spaniard, 2:18¼; Foxhall, 2:19¼, and other speedy trotters and pacers, is driving his latest purchase, Southron, son of Eagle Bird, 2:21, on the road. Southron, who had good looks and manners, with quite a turn of speed on the road, is out of the great brood mare, Cricket, the dam of Vera Capel, 2:07¼, and Jim Young, 2:26½. Vera Capel was one of the fastest pacers of her year, as in the hands of Richard Curtis she was a Grand Circuit winner and since being retired to the stud the daughter of Wilton has thrown speed to different sires, among her produce being Calista S., 2:14¼; Mary Capel, 2:24¼ and others with fast trials. Southron is a brown horse, 16 hands high and weighing 1,200 pounds, but with his size he is handy in harness and gets away quickly.

Messrs. Forest and Percy A. Rose, who own a fine farm near Sabot, in Goochland county, are late additions to the ranks of Virginia breeders of thoroughbred horses, have purchased from T. C. McDowell, Lexington, Ky., an unnamed brown colt, two years old, by Alan-a-Dale, out of the well known mare, Peg Woffington, by Longfellow. This colt will not be raced by his new owners, but used in the stud, with a view of producing hunters and general purpose horses. Later this well bred son of Alan-a-Dale will be named and next season it is the intention to mate him with a number of good mares.

Due to a typographical error, in our May issue, the fee of Grandee, registered French Coach stallion in the stud

of Carl H. Nolting, Trevilians, Louisa county, Va., was placed at \$50 insurance, when only the very moderate sum of \$12 is charged. Grandee is a fine, big specimen of his tribe and his get take after him. The chestnut stallion was a blue ribbon winner at Charlottesville and again at the Virginia State Fair at Richmond, in 1906 and 1907.

A PLEA FOR CLASSES FOR NON-STANDARD TROTTERS AT THE STATE FAIR.

Editor Southern Planter:

In looking over the last year's State Fair catalogue I see no class in which non-standard trotters would be allowed to compete. Non-standard trotters are accorded no place at some (or may be many) Fairs and horse shows hence I see no reason why owners of standard bred stallions who solicit the patronage of people owning mares with pedigrees untraced should not make an effort to establish a class for the get of their horses out of such mares granting, of course, that the foals have been registered so that their owners can show certificates, thereby avoid ing mistakes and delays.

There are many good road mares in the State with breeding untraced which have been bred to, and are foaling colts by standard bred horses, and as their foals by such sires are eligible to registry in the non-standard class of the A. T. H. A., some provision ought to be made to allow for their entry at our State Fair, as foals, mares and gelding.

I hope some of our trotting stallion men will give this matter their prompt attention and bring it to the notice of the State Fair authorities, as I think it will be to the interest of all.

K. A. BERGMANN.

Chesterfield Co., Va.

The worst insect enemy of the melon plant is the aphid or melon louse, which attacks the young foliage in great numbers, turning the leaves black with their sticky excrement. They cause the leaves to curl up by sucking the juices. Tobacco waste spread under the vines or fine tobacco dust scattered on the leaves is a good preventive, but when a vine is seen to be infested with lice it is best to pull it up and burn at once to prevent the pest from spreading.



THE BUSINESS END OF A GOOD WORKING COW—OWNED BY SAML. B. CARTER, ESQ., ASHLAND, VA.

Miscellaneous.

THE VIRGINIA STATE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of this Institute was held at Murphy's Hotel in the city of Richmond on Friday, the 15th day of May, to make arrangements for the holding of the annual meeting. There was a full attendance of the members of the Committee, with Mr. T. O. Sandy, the President, in the chair. The cities of Richmond and Petersburg both extended invitations to the Institute to hold the meeting in their cities. After hearing deputations from the Chamber of Commerce and the Business Men's organizations of the two cities, the meeting decided to hold the next Institute in the city of Richmond on the 4th, 5th and 6th days of August next. The Governor of Virginia tendered the use of the hall of the House of Delegates in the Capitol for the holding of the meeting, and extended a hearty invitation to the farmers of the State to attend, promising his co-operation and presence. The Chamber of Commerce and the other business men's organizations of the city of Richmond promised co-operation in the work of entertaining the members and making the meeting a success. A small sub-committee was appointed to take charge of all the details necessary to ensure a successful meeting and this Committee has now in hand the work of preparing the programme, inviting the speakers and making all other necessary arrangements.

The railway companies running into the city promise their co-operation, and it is hoped to secure liberal rates over the roads. It is probable that the Chamber of Commerce and the business men's organizations of the city will arrange to give the members a trip down the river with a call at the great plantation of Mr. Senff at Curls Neck, where three hundred acres of alfalfa can be seen growing and producing magnificent crops with the other attractions of a finely managed farm. As soon as the programme of the meeting can be arranged copies will be mailed to farmers all over the State, inviting their attendance. The headquarters of the Institute will be at Murphy's Hotel, Colonel Murphy having placed rooms at the disposal of the Committee. We would urge all our readers to make a note of the time and place of meeting and to arrange to attend and bring their friends with them. It is hoped and expected that this will be the greatest gathering of farmers ever held in the State, and we can promise all who come a full reward for the time and cost of attending in the valuable addresses they will hear and the discussions upon the same, and a glorious good time as the guests of the city.

THE VIRGINIA STATE FAIR.

Richmond, Virginia, October 5 to 10, 1908.

The Directors of the Virginia State Fair met in the city of Richmond on the 18th of May and elected the following officers for the current year:

President, Henry C. Stuart; Vice-President, John Stewart Bryan; Treasurer, O. J. Sands; Secretary, M. A. Cham-

bers; Assistant Secretary and General Manager, Mark R. Lloyd.

After the election of these officers, President Stuart appointed the following Standing Committees:

Executive.—J. T. Anderson, M. C. Patterson, Samuel Cohen, L. O. Miller, Legh R. Page.

Transportation.—C. E. Doyle, J. T. Anderson, A. B. Williams.

Grounds and Buildings.—Samuel Cohen, Legh R. Page, J. Stewart Bryan.

Admission and Passes.—M. A. Chambers, A. B. Williams, L. O. Miller.

Horticulture.—John Stewart Bryan, H. C. Stuart.

Live Stock.—H. C. Stuart, M. C. Patterson, E. B. Sydnor.

Advertising.—L. O. Miller, J. G. Corley, A. R. Holderby, Jr.

Racing.—J. T. Anderson, Legh R. Page, M. C. Patterson.

Farm Products.—H. C. Stuart, M. A. Chambers.

Merchants' Exhibits.—J. G. Corley, L. O. Miller.

In addition to these, the Merchants' Exhibit and the Horticulture Committee will associate three persons with themselves not members of the Board of Directors.

We are glad to note that Mr. Mark R. Lloyd has been made General Manager of the Fair, and from his previous experience as Assistant in this Department and his well-known courtesy and business aptitude, we are satisfied that exhibitors and visitors will have no cause of complaint that can possibly be avoided or rectified. He is now busily engaged in getting up the Premium List and hopes to have the same mailed to all intending exhibitors and others interested at least two months earlier than it has ever before been sent out. He will be glad to hear from all parties desiring copies. The Premium List will be much enlarged and prizes offered for many things not before included. Amongst these will be a first premium of \$50 for the largest crop of corn grown on an acre of land; also, first premium of \$25 for largest crop of hay from an acre. The various live stock associations of the country will offer special premiums ranging from gold medals and \$100 silver cups to \$500 in gold, offered by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and these special premiums will be supplemented by others offered by local Breeders' Associations and the State Fair Association. With such inducements for exhibits and the greatly improved grounds and buildings, the Fair cannot fail to be a great attraction and should bring thousands of visitors to the city and Fair grounds. The racing programme will be an attractive one, but the great feature of the Fair will be live stock, chickens and agricultural and horticultural exhibits. It will be a genuine farmers' fair, and all the farmers of the State ought to show their appreciation of the President's efforts in this direction, for he has ever kept this feature prominently in the forefront since he took hold of the organization. A farmer himself, he knows what farmers want and intends that they shall have it. In the advertising columns of this and the last two issues will be found announcement of the

classes of agricultural and horticultural products and of live stock for which premiums are to be offered so that farmers may know betimes what they can compete for. This should be the means of greatly increasing competition and securing large exhibits. Give the Fair your support both by exhibiting and attending. It means much for the prosperity of the State.

STEREOPTICON TALKS UPON AGRICULTURE AND GARDENING.

The Director of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station will be pleased to give any or several of the following lantern slide talks in any part of Virginia whenever a convenient date and place can be arranged, so that it will not interfere seriously with his other duties. If desired, a combination of two subjects may be made in one talk; as No. 1 and No. 2; or, No. 4 and No. 5. In some cases it may be possible to give two or more of the talks consecutively, either on the same day or on successive days.

These talks are given without charge; there is no expense to the community except the local expense for hall, light, heat and advertising. The speaker would like to be assured of an audience, and so would prefer to give these talks under the auspices of some local organization, as a Farmers' Club, Institute, Shipping Association, School, Church, or Civic Improvement League, but will be glad to take up the matter with any body who is willing to make local arrangements, and advertise the meeting. The speaker furnishes his own stereopticon and light for same. Stereopticon views are shown to best advantage in the evening; but if the windows are darkened they can be shown in the day time. Please advise as to the size of the hall and the number and size of the windows.

Make necessary arrangements with S. W. Fletcher, Director, Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Va.

Outlines of Subjects.

I. CIVIC IMPROVEMENT IN CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE.

The points discussed and illustrated include the planting and care of street trees; the regulation of billboards, and other advertisements; the problems of overhead wires, obnoxious sights, smoke, municipal cleanliness, public dumps, and vacant lots; the improvement of railroad stations and other public buildings; the school and church grounds; parks and playgrounds; the cemetery; the improvement of front yards and of back yards; and other points that should interest those who wish to make their home town more sanitary and more attractive. Sixty-four lantern slides.

II. THE PLANTING AND CARE OF HOME GROUNDS.

The slides call attention to the improvement of the town home plot and of the farm home grounds by planting. Some of the points brought out are the necessity for making a plan; where to plant; examples of good and poor planting; how to make a lawn; the care of the lawn; the best kinds of trees and shrubs for different purposes, as for screens, quick effects, winter color, etc.; the best kinds of flowers for borders, bedding, cutting, etc.; the use of vines, construction of walks and drives, pruning, protection from insects and diseases, watering and other

cars; how excellent results are secured at little or no expense. Fifty-six lantern slides.

III. THE SCHOOL GROUNDS AND NATURE STUDY.

This set of slides shows the methods by which certain communities are seeking to make their school buildings and grounds more attractive, and also more useful for instruction. Types of school buildings and grounds are illustrated. The usefulness of school gardens is emphasized, and specific directions and illustrations for making them are given. Mention is made of the methods of teaching nature study and elementary agriculture. Fifty lantern slides.

IV. THE SOIL; WHAT IT IS.

This talk covers the most important points concerning the soil in its relation to agriculture; how different kinds of soils are made by the weathering of rocks, the decay of plants, the action of moving water, ice, animals, wind; the nature of the soil as regards fineness, color, temperature, ventilation; the chemistry of the soil, germ life in the soil, how water is held in the soil; how water moves through soil; how plants eat and drink; plant food in the soil, and the effect of tillage, drainage, the addition of humus and other operations upon the soil laboratory. Fifty lantern slides.

V. THE FERTILITY OF THE SOIL.

What fertility is; the native richness of farm soils; how fertility is lost; causes of soil erosion and remedies; the relation of fallowing to fertility; the relation of rotation of crops to fertility; typical systems of rotations; the relation of tillage and drainage to fertility; selling fertility in crops; the methods and benefits of green manuring; soil inoculation; what kinds of "worn out" soils it will pay to renovate, and how; the value of manure; how manure is wasted, and how saved; the use and abuse of commercial fertilizers; how to calculate their value; what kinds to use; liming. Sixty-five lantern slides.

VI. THE PLANTING OF ORCHARDS.

This talk covers most of the important problems that are presented to the man who is about to plant an orchard; including the selection of a location, with reference to market, fruit zones, cost of production, etc.; the selection of a site, with reference to air, drainage, water drainage and exposure of the orchard; fruit soils; points to consider when choosing varieties; selecting the nursery stock; preparations for planting; laying out the orchard; planting and care the first season. Fifty lantern slides.

VII. THE CARE OF ORCHARDS.

Discusses the benefits and methods of tillage; substitutes for tillage, as mulching or pasturing; the plant food needed by fruits; adding fertility by the use of cover crops, manures and fertilizers; the principles of pruning; the time and methods of pruning; fighting the enemies of fruits; other methods besides spraying; the principles of spraying; how to make and apply sprays; harvesting, packing, storing and marketing fruit. Sixty lantern slides.

VIII. FIGHTING THE ENEMIES OF FRUITS.

This talk covers in considerable detail the whole problem of spraying, and other methods of controlling fruit pests. The sprays are classified, the method of making and applying them is described and illustrated, the most

important types of spraying tools are shown, and the most injurious insects and diseases, as San Jose Scale, Codling Moth, Apple Scab, Fire Blight, Brown Rot, Peach Yellows, etc., are considered individually. Sixty lantern slides.

IX. THE CULTURE OF THE APPLE.

This set of slides deals with all phases of apple culture, from the selection of an orchard site, through the choice of varieties, nursery stock, planting, pruning, tillage, fertilizing, spraying, harvesting, to the final marketing of the finished product and of by-products. Fifty-five lantern slides.

X. THE CULTURE OF THE PEACH.

Similar to No. 8. Fifty lantern slides.

XI. THE CULTURE OF STRAWBERRIES.

Similar to No. 8. Fifty lantern slides.

XII. THE WORK OF THE VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

This set of slides calls attention to the various experiments now being conducted by the Station, with live stock, fruits, field crops, corn breeding, tobacco, fertilizers, insects and diseases of crops, soil chemistry and soil bacteriology.

The objects of these experiments, methods of conducting them, and results secured thus far, are stated and illustrated.

THE FERTILIZER PROBLEM AGAIN.

Editor Southern Planter:

According to promise I was to write you an article this month on the home mixing of fertilizer, but meeting with an experience which seemed to prove that what I had to say did not amount to much one way or the other, I have concluded to postpone the original intention and tell you about this experience.

One evening (Southern for after dinner) this week having some errands to execute at our local metropolis, I hitched up and drove out without any evil intentions, and, having transacted my business, I was about to return when up drove a farmer in a one-horse wagon, inquiring of our merchant whether he had any fertilizer for corn. Upon receiving a negative reply, he remarked that he had nearly finished planting and only lacked one or two bags to complete the field.

Now, it so chanced that I was commissioned last winter by the ladies of our Cemetery Improvement Society to procure some fertilizer to use as a top dressing on the grass in the church yard, and had purchased a ton of raw bone meal for \$30, half of which I used on my own lawn, and the other half hauled and stored contiguous to the cemetery, where it was afterwards spread by the sexton. When this gentleman spoke of his want of a bag or two of fertilizer, it immediately occurred to me that the sexton had informed me that after giving the ground a most liberal application he had one bag left, which he had tried to dispose of, and which I had promised to sell for him, turning the money back to the Aid Society.

I at once addressed my friend and suggested that here was just what he was looking for, but when I named the price, \$30 per ton, I was met with a flat refusal, and the announcement that he never used but one kind

of fertilizer on corn, that it grew splendid crops on poor sedge fields and only cost \$12 per ton, and \$30 per ton was entirely too much money to spend for fertilizer anyway.

Here, thought I, is a chance to do some missionary work, so I smiled to myself and asked him what this marvel was composed of. "What is printed on the bag?" said I. "I don't know," said he, "It never occurred to me to look." Here was a poser, so I came back at him with "What is it called?". "Why," said he, "I most forget, but I think it is 'Analyze bone.'" Some one else chipped in here just as I was racking my brain to remember who sold such a brand with, "It is a 10-2 goods, Mr. Hicks," and then I saw the light; the price and the analysis identified the stuff as one of the many brands of alkaline bone put on the market to sell to the man who does not like acidized bone, I suppose. Although how the addition of a little (and a very little at that) of low-grade kainit can make any difference in the alkalinity of acid phosphate, which has already an alkaline re-action, is more than I have ever had explained to me.

I went to work on this man and explained to him that phosphoric acid was phosphoric acid in whatever form it was found, and worth four and a half cents a pound; that he was getting 10 per cent. of it, or two hundred pounds in his mixture worth \$9; that potash was only potash, and he was getting but 2 per cent., or forty pounds to a ton, worth five cents a pound, or \$2, making \$11 a ton his mixture was actually worth; that in offering him the raw bone meal, I was offering him a fertilizer that contained 4 per cent. of nitrogen, which he needed to give his corn a quick start, and 25 per cent. of slowly available phosphoric acid to help feed his corn at earing time; that the 4 per cent. of nitrogen, or 80 pounds to the ton, was worth \$12, and the 25 per cent. of phosphoric acid which was the controlling factor in this alkaline bone mixture was equivalent to 500 pounds, worth four and a half cents, or \$22.50, making a total value per ton of \$34.50, which I could sell him for \$30.

In other words, the phosphoric acid in his alkaline bone mixture cost him \$10 for two hundred pounds, or five cents a pound, while in the raw bone meal it would only cost him \$18 for five hundred pounds, or three and six-tenths cents a pound, a saving of nearly one and a half cents a pound on the phosphoric acid.

"Now," said I, "if you only want a certain number of pounds of phosphoric acid per acre and you say one hundred and eighty pounds of your alkaline bone is plenty you can take this bone meal, which has two and a half times the amount of phosphoric acid, and surely get better results with seventy-two pounds per acre than with two and a half times seventy-two or one hundred and eighty pounds of your alkaline bone at exactly the same cost, for two and a half times \$12 is \$30, and you get exactly the same amount of phosphoric acid with the advantage of eighty pounds of nitrogen at fifteen cents a pound, or \$12 in a ton, as against forty pounds of potash worth five cents a pounds, or \$12 a ton, a difference of \$10 per ton in favor of the raw bone meal at exactly the same cost per acre of phosphoric acid.

As I finished this statement I settled back, feeling sure I had him where he could not even wiggle. "But," he objected, "there is no potash in your bone and that is what I want to grow corn." "My dear sir," I replied, "consider for a moment, you say you apply one hundred and eighty pounds per acre of a mixture containing 2 per cent. of potash or forty pounds in a ton, a little less than 10 per cent., but let us, for the sake of argument, suppose you are liberal enough to spill a little and use two hundred pounds to the acre, or 10 per cent., you have forty pounds of potash in a ton, or four pounds in two hundred and this four pounds of potash you propose to distribute over an acre of land upon which you will grow, roughly speaking, about 2,700 hills of corn. Now, four pounds of potash is sixty-four ounces divided by 2,700 hills of corn gives you one-five hundredths of an ounce to the hill." I leave you to decide whether this amount would have an appreciable influence on the crop, and in this connection I will relate you a little story.

One day last summer, when eggs were very low, selling at eight cents per dozen, a little negro boy walked into a certain grocery store and presented the merchant with an egg coupled with the request that he be supplied with an equivalent in tea; the merchant took the egg and started a mental calculation to find out what part of a pound of tea, worth sixty cents a pound, could be furnished in exchange for one-twelfth of eight cents and still leave him a small margin of profit in the transaction. After a few moments' thought, he called the boy to him and presented the tea-chest with the lid removed. "Here, boy," he said, "smell that, it's the best I can do for you," "and that," said I, "is what you are doing with your cornfield. If you will burn a bushel of corn cobs and mix the ashes with this bag of bone meal you will get as much potash as your bag of alkaline bone contains and have the eighty pounds of nitrogen as clear gain; in other words, I am offering you an opportunity to exchange a bushel of corn cobs for \$1.20 worth of nitrogen." "Well," said my friend, "that sounds very interesting, but I reckon \$30 a ton is too much to pay for corn fertilizer. I am only putting on a very small handful now, and if I put still less of your bone it would not do any good. What I want for corn is a bulky, low-priced fertilizer, so I can get a lot of value for a little money."

Now, the humiliating part of this experience was not the failure to sell the bag of bone meal for the Aid Society, for I question if they know they have it, and some of them will undoubtedly learn of its being in their possession from this article, but my utter inability to make this man understand that a bag of fertilizer was valuable in proportion to its analysis in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, that the cost per ton was not to be considered except in connection with the percentage of constituents.

I am not particularly wedded to bone meal as a fertilizer for corn. In fact, I am somewhat skeptical as to the possibility of using any fertilizer on the corn crop which will increase the yield enough to pay for the goods, and leave more corn in the crib after selling enough to meet all the bills connected with the purchase, freight, hauling and distribution of the fertilizer than would

have been housed from the same land if no fertilizer had been applied, but what I do urge is the purchase (if you are determined to have some anyway) of the goods, regardless of the price per ton, which will give you your constituents at the lowest possible price per pound.

As a general rule, I am opposed to the purchase of nitrogen, but when phosphoric acid is costing me five cents a pound delivered at my place in low-grade goods and I can buy two and a half times as much for two and a half times the money in high-grade goods and exchange forty pounds of potash, worth \$2.00, for eighty pounds of nitrogen, worth \$12, at the same time, why, in that case, I believe in buying nitrogen because I am getting it cheaper than I can secure it in any other way.

I read with much interest the articles by Mr. Hunter and Mr. Hancock in the last issue in regard to the thoroughbred blood in the farm horse. A Northern farmer would look askance at such a doctrine for thoroughbred horses outside of the race track are few and far between when you get north of Maryland. In fact, I cannot recall that I ever saw one used for farm purposes in New York State, but here in Virginia some of the very best general purpose horses are half-thoroughbreds. Mr. Hancock advocates one-quarter-thoroughbred blood for a farm team, and I agree with him; nor do I think it makes much difference what the second quarter is, provided the other half is Jackass.

PERCIVAL HICKS.

Mathews Co., Va.

KILLING WILD MUSTARD.

While it is generally recognized that what is called wild mustard is one of our worst weeds in some crops, it is rarely known that there are two plants which differ but slightly in appearance, that most people call wild mustard. One of these is the wild mustard proper, *Sinapis arvensis*, which is also frequently and properly called "Charlock." The weed which very closely resembles it and is sometimes called Jointed or White Charlock, is the wild radish, *Raphanus raphanistrum*. The young wild mustard plants are readily killed by spraying with solutions of either copper sulphate or iron sulphate. The wild radish is very resistant, and in experiments made at the Maine Station has even defied treatment with 20 per cent. solution of iron sulphate reinforced with 5 per cent. of sulphuric acid.

If one desires to kill wild mustard (not wild radish) it can be readily accomplished in seeded crops without injury to the grain or grass by spraying with a 20 per cent. solution of iron sulphate. A power sprayer on the same general plan as a potato sprayer should be used.

The solution is readily made as follows: Empty a 100-pound sack of granulated iron sulphate into an oil barrel (which will hold about 50 gallons). Fill the barrel with water and stir vigorously for a few minutes until the sulphate goes into solution. The solution can be put into the spray tank and used at once, or it can be kept in the barrel until the desired time for use. Iron sulphate solution is not poisonous and can be handled without fear.

University of Maine.

CHARLES D. WOODS.

THE Southern Planter

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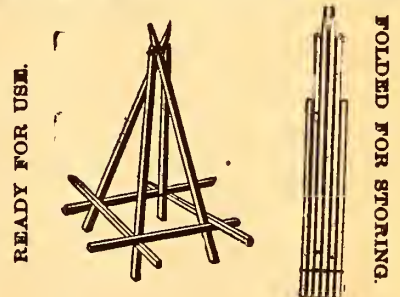
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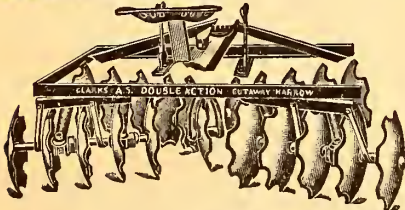
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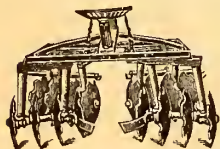
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THE JUNE LIPPINCOTT'S.

The June Lippincott's as an exceptionally strong and well balanced number. The leading feature is, of course, the novelette—"The Plague of the Heart," by Helen Milecete. This is the tale of a once wealthy young widow whom the rascality of a man she trusted has reduced to poverty. Determined to keep up appearances so far as possible, so as not to endure the pity of her former associates, the young widow, Mollie Arbuthnot, goes to spend the summer with her friend, Leta Harriott, whose family are of the new-rich class and have social aspirations. Leta's father seeks Mrs. Arbuthnot's hand in marriage, much to the disgust of Mrs. Haselton, who has designs on the wealthy widower herself. Leta is engaged to a young British nobleman, Lord Taymouth, who is also stopping there, but, notwithstanding this, she flirts desperately with Charley Mitchell, a ne'er-do-weel and her father's pet aversion. Caught meeting him early one morning by Mrs. Haselton, Leta lies out of it by declaring it was not she, but Mollie, that Mrs. Haselton saw. Mollie consents to play the scapegoat in order to save the girl from the consequences of her folly. To her joy, her old lover, Billie Keane, refuses to believe ill of her, however, and soon the silver lining begins to show through clouds which have been particularly dark and ominous.

Jennie Brooks, who has a wide circle of admirers among nature-lovers, contributes a charming sketch called "The Fifth Summer of Our Kentucky Cardinal." Joseph M. Rogers concludes his noteworthy series of articles on "Educating Our Boys" with a striking paper called "Some Practical Suggestions." Other brief but forceful articles are by Herman Schefauer, Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, and Robert Adger Mowen. There are clever short stories by Owen Oliver, Katharine Holland Brown, Will Levington Comfort, J. L. Mathews, Anne Wharton Morris, James Raymond Perry, and others, and a number of minor contributions, poetical and otherwise. "Walnuts and Wine," the humorous department, is better than ever this month, many of our best known humorists being represented.

FORESTALLED.

"Nellie," called down the strict parent, giving his daughter's nightly caller the usual warning to get out, as the clock struck eleven, "I'm coming down there now!"

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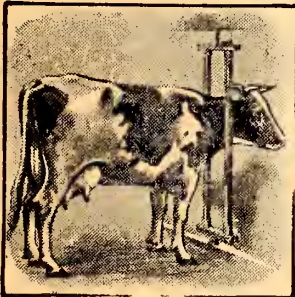


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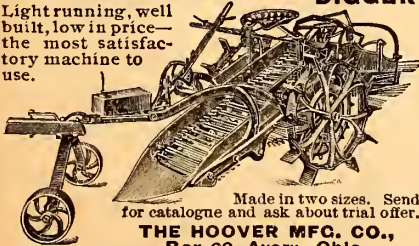
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Monarch Machinery Co., Room 170, 39 Corlandt St., New York

SCIENCE IN FARMING.

Scientific agriculture is young. It has had to wait until machinery prepared the way, by giving the farmers time to think and money to spend. The first scientist who took notice of farming was the Frenchman Lavoiser. He found out the composition of water, in 1783, and was in the midst of many discoveries, when a Paris mob hustled him to the guillotine. The famous Liebig next appeared and founded the first agricultural experiment station. Then came Berthelot, the father of synthetic chemistry with his sensational announcement, "The soil is alive."

To-day the new farmer find himself touched by science on all sides. He knows that there are more living things in one pinch of rich soil than there are people on the whole globe. He knows that he can take a half-dozen handfuls of earth from different parts of his farm, mix them together, send one thimbleful to a chemist, and find out exactly the kind of crop that will give him the best harvest. And more, now that science has given him a peep into nature's factory, he can even feel a sense of kinship between himself and his acres, because he knows that the same elements that redden his blood are painting the green hues on his fields and forests.

There are now 15,000 new farmers who have graduated from agricultural colleges; and since the late Prof. W. O. Atwater opened the first American experiment station, in 1875, fifty others have sprung into vigorous life. There is also at Washington an Agricultural Department, which has become the greatest aggregation of farm-scientists in the world. To maintain this department Uncle Sam pays grudgingly \$11,000,000 a year. He pays much more than this to give food and blankets to a horde of lazy Indians, or for the building of two or three warships. But it is at least more than is being spent on the new farmer in any other country.

Step by step farming is becoming a sure and scientific profession. The risks and uncertainties that formerly tossed the farmer back and forth between hope and despair are being mastered. The Weather Bureau, which sent half a million warnings last year to the farmers, has already become so skilful that six-sevenths of its predictions come true. In Kansas wheat-growing has become so sure that there has been no failure for thirteen years. And in the vast Southwest the trick of irrigation is changing man-killing desert into a farmer's paradise, where there is nothing so punctual as the crops.—From "The New American Farmer," by Herbert N. Casson, in the American Review of Reviews for May.

Catawba Co., N. C., Jan. 11, '08.
I like the Southern Planter very much.
P. A. HOYLE.

SAVE YOUR BACK

Save time, horses, work and money by using an **Electric Handy Wagon**

Low wheels, broad tires. No living man can build a better. Book on "Wheel Sense" free. Electric Wheel Co. Bx 146 Quincy, Ill.



Wheels, Freight Paid \$8 75
for 4 Buggy Wheels, Steel Tires on. With Rubber Tires, \$15.20. 1 mfg. wheels 3/4 to 4 in. tread. Rubber Tire Top Buggies, \$41; Harness, \$5. Write for catalog. Learn how to buy direct. Repair Wheels, \$5.50. Wagon Umbrella, \$1.00. **W. V. BOOB, Cincinnati, O.**

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BUGGIES, CARTS, HARNESS, WAGONS.



We are headquarters for high grade goods only. Our spring stock is now ready for inspection.

Write us your wants.
RICHMOND BUGGY AND WAGON COMPANY,
1433 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

Wheel Scrapers

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Road Plows

Road Machines



We are General Agents for Smith & Sons Mfg. Co.'s Royal Line of Road Building Machinery. It will pay you to examine these machines and get our prices.

THE IMPLEMENT CO.

1302 E. MAIN ST.
RICHMOND, VA.

A Neat Binder for your back numbers can be had for 30 cents. Address our Business Department.

THE Tornado SILOS and SILO FILLERS are the most complete, perfect and satisfactory combination ever put on the market for cutting and preserving ensilage. Our lumber and other materials is of the very best. Get our catalog and prices before ordering elsewhere. We can save you money.

W. R. HARRISON & CO.
Mfrs. MASSILLON, OHIO



SILO FILLERS Whirl with wind elevators for any power from 4 to 12 H. P. will Cut or Shred green or dry fodder and elevate to any height. Get Free catalogue and our trial proposition.

Wildner-Strong Implement Co.
Box 82 Monroe, Michigan.



SILOS

"PHILADELPHIA," The best on earth. Has the longest test and most in use. Continuous opening from top to bottom.

THE ONLY OPENING ROOF MADE. TANKS and TOWERS


Ask for prices and new catalogue.
E. F. SCHLICHTER CO.,
10 South Eighteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Medal and highest award at the Jamestown Exposition

Ensilage is the cheapest and most nourishing stock food. The Economy Silo keeps it in perfect condition. Air-tight all over. Continuous doorways make ensilage always easy to get at. Easy to erect and fully guaranteed. Write today for free illustrated catalogue with experience of users.

Economy Silo & Tank Co.
Box 38 G Frederick, Md.



The FARQUHAR Rake Separator

Threshes and cleans all kinds of grain, wheat, oats, etc., perfectly. Built for steam or horse power. Light running and simple. Made in three sizes.

Write for new 1904 catalog of engines, boilers, saw-mills and threshing machinery. See our exhibit at St. Louis in the Palace of Agriculture.

A. B. FARQUHAR & CO., Ltd., York, Pa.



FARMING BY MACHINERY.

To measure the American farmer by the census is now an outgrown method, for the reason that each farmer works with the power of five men. The farm has become a factory. Four-fifths of its work is done by machinery, which explains how we can produce one-fifth of the wheat of the world, half the cotton, and three-fourths of the corn, although we are only 6 per cent. of the human race.

The genie who built Aladdin's palace in a night was the champion hustler of the fairy-tale countries. But he was not so tremendously superior to the farm laborer who takes a can of gasoline and cuts fifty cords of wood in a day, or to the man who milks a herd of sixty cows in two hours, by machinery.

To-day farming is not a drudgery. Rather it is a race—an exciting rivalry between the different States. For years Illinois and Iowa have run neck and neck in the raising of corn and oats. Minnesota carries the blue ribbon for wheat, with Kansas breathless in second place; California has shot to the front in the barley race; Texas and Louisiana are tied in the production of rice; Kentucky is the tobacco champion, and New York holds the record for hay and potatoes. —From "The New American Farmer," by Herbert N. Casson, in the American Review of Reviews for May.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

The Romance of the Reaper, by Herbert N. Casson. Published by Doubleday Page & Co., New York. Illustrated. This is the story of the invention of the Self-Binder, and ought to be in the hands of every Virginia farmer, for in Virginia McCormick first worked out his invention of that marvelous machine. On the old European plan snipping with the tiny hand sickle every bushel of wheat required three hours of a man's lifetime. To-day, on the new American plan, the price of wheat has been cut down to ten minutes a bushel. The story is as interesting as a novel.

Proceedings of the American Berkshire Congress, held at Nashville Tenn., February 24-27, 1908.

IN A GOOD CAUSE.

Helen, who is but three years old, is devoted to her building blocks. Her mother has told her that they are not to be used on the Sabbath. One Sunday, recently, Helen was discovered enjoying herself with the attractive playthings.

"Why, Baby, don't you know you should not play with your blocks on the Sabbath?" said her mother.

"But, mama," came the quick reply, "this is all right,—I am building a Sunday-school for my dolls."


—March Lippincott's.

DEDERICK'S Baling Presses

The most carefully selected material; the latest improvements; expert workmanship and supervision throughout their making, explain the unapproached superiority of Dederick's Baling Presses.

Famous for their speed and unusual capacity, their neat work and remarkable endurance. Presses for all purposes. Catalog giving full information free.

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68 TONS HAY BALED

IN 10 Hours

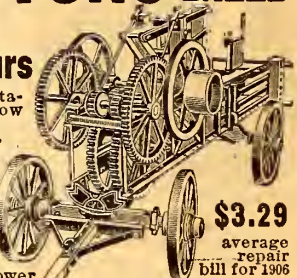
Our free catalogue tells how 'tis done. Get one.

COLUMBIA BAILER Horse Presses also

Especially adapted for Gasoline Power

\$3.29 average repair bill for 1906

Ann Arbor Machine Co., Box 76, Ann Arbor, Mich.



BALES 15 TONS A DAY HAY

—often 18 and 20 tons. Such wonderful records are possible because our Gem Full Circle Steel Baler has a large feed opening, automatic brake device, small trip lever and long pitman travel. Either two or three stroke, and self-feed if desired. We will save you \$25 or more in first cost and much more every year in repairs. Drop us a postal for prices and a free copy of our "Baler Book."

GEO. ERTEL & CO., QUINCY, ILL.



CHAMPION HAY PRESS

The old reliable. Large feed opening. Long plunger travel. Twenty years on the market. Thousands in use. What better reputation can a press have? Write for prices and terms.

FAMOUS MFG. CO.,
40 Chicago Ave., East Chicago, Ind.

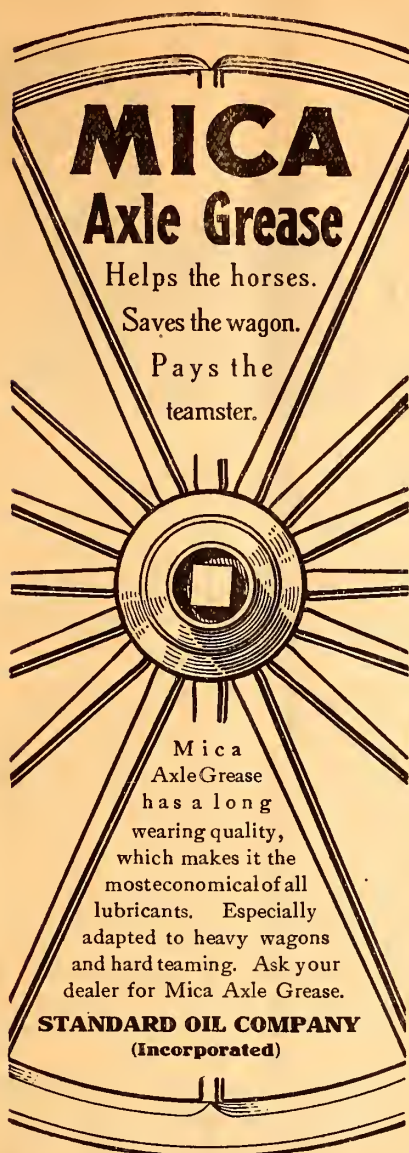


MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED

Order direct. We make Engines from 5 to 15 H. P. Stationary and Portable. Send for Catalog.

HAUROTH BROS.,
61 Fisher St., Springfield, Ohio.





MICA
Axle Grease

Helps the horses.
Saves the wagon.
Pays the teamster.

Mica Axle Grease has a long wearing quality, which makes it the most economical of all lubricants. Especially adapted to heavy wagons and hard teaming. Ask your dealer for Mica Axle Grease.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

WITH THE ADVERTISERS.
Tate Springs, the Carlsbad of America, has an announcement on another page.

The Silver Manufacturing Company resumes its advertising this month. Send for its valuable booklet "Modern Silage Methods."

A splendid offering of Shropshire sheep is made by H. R. Graham this month.

The Rock Spring Farm is offering Guernsey cattle, pure-bred Swine and Poultry.

The Bethel Military Academy has an announcement in another column.

The Dairymen's Supply Company has a seasonable announcement on another page. Everything used in the dairy is sold by this concern.

The well known Dederick Hay Press is attractively advertised in this issue.

The De Laval Separator Company has quite a promising announcement on another page. Owners of three or more cows should look up this advertisement.

Smithdeal Business College has its usual seasonable announcement in another column.

W. M. Watkins & Sons are liberal advertisers in this issue, offering horses, cattle, dogs and timber land.

Attention is invited to the advertisement of the Hollins Institute Dairy Herd, which gives some interesting milking records.

The "Want" ad columns are full of all kinds of business bargains this month.

BERKSHIRE SALE.

The attention of our readers is invited to the advertisement of Mr. E. Lodge Ross, Bedford City, Va., to be found in another column. As Mr. Ross contemplates going into another business he is inclined to dispose of his herd of Berkshire. He has a splendid offering of well bred stock, which our readers interested in the breed will do well to investigate.

A COW PEA THRESHER.

Hundreds of our readers will doubtless be interested in the advertisement of the Koger Pea and Bean Thresher Company, Rogersville, Tenn. This company has at last perfected a machine that will thresh cow peas in a satisfactory manner, breaking only a very small per cent. of the peas. Prof. Massey saw this machine at work and referred to it in our April issue as doing just what its inventors claim for it. This machine comes on the market at a very opportune time, as it will enable farmers to save a larger crop of peas for seed, which we hope will knock out for all time the enormous high prices they have had to pay for seed peas for several years past. This will enable farmers to plant more


—GET—
**DEERING BINDERS,
MOWERS AND RAKES.**
—Also—
**BINDER TWINE,
HARVESTER OIL.**
AND REPAIRS AT
Fuller Brothers
DANVILLE, VA.

**THE IMPROVED
SCREW STUMP PULLER**
Write for Prices.



Chamberlin M'fg Co., Olean, N. Y.

**HERCULES
Stump Puller**



Clears an acre of heavy timber land each day. Clears all stumps in a circle of 150 feet without moving or changing the machine. Strongest, most rapid working and best made.
HERCULES M'FG Co.,
413 17th St., Centerville, Iowa.

THE CLIPPER.



will cut tall grass, short grass and weeds, and do all the trimming along the fence, walks and drives.
If your dealers do not keep them, let us know, and we will send circulars and prices.
Clipper Lawn Mower Co., Dixon, Ill.

Make Your Own Fertilizer
at Small Cost with
WILSON'S PHOSPHATE MILLS
From 1 to 40 H. P. Also Bone Cutters, hand and power for the poultrymen; grit and shell mills, farm feed mills, family grit mills, scrap cake mills. Send for our catalog.
Wilson Bros., Sole Mfrs., Easton, Pa.



Rife Automatic Hydraulic Ram
(Water Pumped by Water Power)
No Attention—No Expense—Runs Continuously.

**Country Homes—Formal Gardens—
Farms—Town Plants—Irrigation
Railroad Tanks—Dairies—Etc.**

7,000 in operation. 80% efficiency developed. Catalogue and estimate Free.

RIFE ENGINE CO.
2113 Trinity Building, NEW YORK

PLANET JR. Implements Save you money.
S. L. Allen & Co., Box 1107X, Philadelphia.

Please mention The Southern Planter.

Genasco Ready Roofing

Made of Trinidad Lake Asphalt—the greatest weather-resister known.


Ask any live dealer for Genasco. Write for Book 62 and samples.

**THE BARBER ASPHALT
PAVING COMPANY**

Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

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MANLOVE AUTOMATIC GATE



Saves time adds to value safety, beauty and pleasure of home.

MANLOVE
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Huron St.
Chicago, Ill.

COIL SPRING FENCE



Made of high carbon Steel Wire Horse-high, Bull-strong, Chick-en-tight. Sold direct to the Farmer at lowest manufacturers prices on 30 Days Free Trial, freight prepaid. 100 lbs. Catalogue and price-list free.

KITSELMAN BROS.,
Box 14 MUNCIE, IND.

Iron and Wire Fences



Plain and heavy, also light and ornamental. Wire or Iron Fences. Highest grade at lowest prices. Write for catalog. FREE. Enterprise Foundry & Fence Co., S. Senate Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Wire Fence 20'



48-in. stock fence per rod only Best high carbon coiled steel Spring wire. Catalog of fences, tools and supplies FREE. Buy direct at wholesale. Write today. MASON FENCE CO. Box 80 Leesburg, Va.

IRON FENCE



LOW PRICE HIGH GRADE CATALOGUE FREE. JOW WIRE & IRON WKS. LOUISVILLE, KY.

FENCE STRONGEST MADE.



Bull-strong chick-en-tight. Sold to the user at Wholesale Prices. We Pay Freight. Catalogue free. COILED SPRING FENCE CO., Box 52 Winchester, Indiana

DON'T RUST FARM FENCE



Sold direct to farmers at manufacturers' prices. Catalogue free. Freight prepaid. THE WARD FENCE CO., Box 852 Decatur, Ind.

"PRACTICAL FARMING"

Prof. W. F. Massey's latest and best book, is now on sale. It retails for \$1.50 and is worth it. We shall be very pleased to send you a copy at above price and will include a year's subscription to The Southern Planter. Remember, we deliver the book and give you a whole year's subscription for the price of the book, \$1.50.

SOUTHERN PLANTER, Richmond, Va.

peas, which means, of course, that they will reap more prosperity. Look up the advertisement and send for descriptive literature.

RARVA MEAT MEAL.

Many poultrymen should be interested in the advertisement of the Richmond Abattoir of its Rarva Meat Meal. This is a highly desirable ration for growing chicks as it contains 85 per cent. protein and 71 per cent. fat. It will be seen, therefore, that it contains just the elements for the promotion of a strong, healthy and rapid growth. Look up the advertisement and write for descriptive literature on the subject.

BUSINESS DAIRYING.

This is the title of an attractive booklet issued by the Sharpless Separator Company, which should at once interest all dairymen. It is a splendid little hand book for daily reference for every one that keeps cows.

This company has issued a new catalogue, which will be sent free to all inquirers. Look up the advertisement and write at once for a copy of these books.

DO FANNING MILLS PAY?

So far as we are able to learn, no one has kept a close account so that we can tell actually whether it pays to keep a fanning mill on the farm. We are convinced that it pays without having gone to the trouble to keep an accurate account of the comparative difference in cleaned and uncleaned seed, says a writer in one of our contemporaries.

We have had three different fanning mills on our farm in the past thirty years, and one would think that they had been very much used to wear out three mills in that time. Not so, for it was not altogether use that brought on wear and final disuse. We fell into the practice of loaning our fanning mill many years ago when the country was new, and most people were poor, and we never felt that we were in a position to refuse it to any neighbor who had a desire to grow better grain by cleaning his seed. It was hauling the mills about over frozen and rough roads that caused them soon to go to pieces. The first mill we bought would not do as good work as we desired and we bought another that would more easily take chert and other foreign seeds out of winter wheat, and for a while we loaned the old mill. Neighbors soon got on to the fact that the new mill was the best for cleaning, but it was not as substantially built, and soon went to pieces hauling it about over the roads.

We have tried cleaning grain for the market and found that it paid when certain market conditions prevailed. If the elevator man had a number of



APPLE and all other fruit trees do PEACH their best PEAR when properly PLUM

SPRAYED

Have you any fruit trees that yield poor, wormy, knarled, blighted and imperfect fruit? Do you spray them? If not you are

LOSING MONEY

All kinds of spray pumps at prices from \$3 up.

Our Spray Pumps are reliable, simple and durable.

Used by the Virginia and North Carolina Agricultural Departments.

SYDNOR PUMP & WELL CO.,

DEPT. B.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

LEGGETT'S DUSTERS

Distributes Insecticides in dust form Saving fruit and vegetable crops when other methods fail.

NO WATER TO HAUL.



The Champion and Little Giant dust potatoes and tobacco as fast as you walk. These are the well-known Tobacco Dusting Machines. THE BEETLE Potato Duster (Horse Power) Dusts Four Rows.

Our illustrated Spray Calendar, giving concise information regarding Dusters and address of nearest dealer, mailed on request.

LEGGETT & BRO, 301 Pearl St., N. Y.

SEND TO FACTORY

FOR CATALOGUE



We offer you an ORGAN that is a Pipe Organ in all but price. We do not ask Pipe Organ prices, but we give you an organ that throws out that powerful, deep and mellow tone that pipe organs possess.

75 Cents Per Week.

GETS THIS ORGAN

We are able to give you this quality as a result of our own

PATENT REED PIPE

which we control absolutely and which can be found in Newman Organs only. We give you all that any other good organ possesses and much more with this patent pipe reed set. From coast to coast for years our organs have been the foremost of all instruments in tone, construction and style.

30 Days Free Trial

will prove to you that it is the best organ you have ever seen and worth three times any other organ. If you do not think so do not keep it. Every Organ fully guaranteed.

Write now for catalogue explaining more fully all about our organs, and this patent pipe tone that has taken the highest awards at the world's fairs. Write for particulars of our special terms and we will have our agent in your territory call on you, or deliver organ. You will see how easily you can have an organ in your own home to give your life pleasure.

Send for Free Books of Songs.
NEWMAN BROS. CO.,
 121 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago.

bins and was buying wheat according to grade, we found that it paid us to clean our wheat and bring it to grade, but when the grain buyer would pay as much for dirty grain as he would for that which had been cleaned, we felt that it did not pay us to clean the grain.

Aside from cleaning the market grain we have felt that it always pays to clean the seed we sow and by keeping up a system of this kind there will be less use for cleaning the market grain. It stands to reason that no one is benefited in the least by sowing broken, shriveled or sprouted grains; that straws, sticks and chaff interfere with the drill's doing good work, and that all foul seed will interfere with good crops and unmerchantable grain. We have found in our experience that the grain as it comes from the threshing machine will yield about one-fourth of the product that is not fit for seeding purposes. Therefore, the farmer who sows about sixty bushels of seed throws away about fifteen bushels of grain that may as well have been placed on the market or fed to stock on the farm. Could fifteen bushels of good seed have been sown in its stead the improvement in the crop would have more than paid for a mill. Considering that the lifetime of a good mill (not loaned) would be twenty years, it seems to be a good investment.

We feel safe in saying that not much grain is grown but what contains many seeds of noxious and dangerous weeds. This of itself is sufficient reason for cleaning the seed grown, to say nothing of the many grains that will not grow or that will produce inferior stalks which invite disease and a shortage of crop.

[Note.—The Southern Planter fully endorses the above, and urges its readers to secure a good fanning mill at once, for no piece of machinery will pay better. In this connection, we urge our readers to write to Johnson & Field Mfg. Co., Box 102, Racine, Wis., who manufacture the famous Racine fanning mill, and learn how they can obtain one of these excellent mills without costing a dollar. The Racine mill separates barley and oats from wheat, and barley from oats. It cleans all kinds of grass seed and has a bagging attachment.]

WISCONSIN'S RANK.

Wisconsin somehow or other does manage to take mighty high rank in things agricultural. There are the Babcock milk tester, the Hart casein tester, the Henry feeding science, the Goff botanical work, and a whole raft of other notable achievements to the credit of Wisconsin. What is the mainspring of all the activity in Wisconsin? It looks as though most of the remarkable work up there might be blamed indirectly onto Ex-Governor Hoard and his able corps of scien-

BUY YOUR CLOTHES BY MAIL



if you can't call on us in person. We maintain a MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT in charge of a man skilled in the line of interpreting orders by mail, with over 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE in catering to the tastes and needs of our OUT-OF-TOWN CUSTOMERS. Our system of measurements is so simple that it's an easy matter to order; and we send goods anywhere on approval, which enables you to satisfy yourself about fit, quality and pattern before PAYING A PENNY ON THEM.

☐ A word from you will bring our NEW, HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED STYLE BOOK to your address, together with SAMPLES of many of our leading patterns in Suits; tape measure, etc. State whether MEN or BOYS' samples are wanted.

☐ EVERY GARMENT STRICTLY GUARANTEED.

☐ We handle the FINEST CLOTHES made in America, yet our prices are VERY LOW when you consider the quality.

MEN'S SUITS, \$12.50 Up.
 BOYS' SUITS, \$3.50 Up.
 BOYS' WASH SUITS, .95 cts. Up.

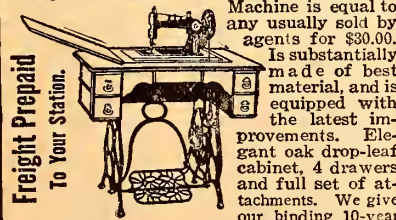
☐ CLERICAL GARMENTS a Specialty.

O. H. BERRY & CO.
 THE SOUTH'S LARGEST CLOTHIERY
 RICHMOND, VA.

HIGH GRADE DROP-HEAD LIGHT RUNNING SEWING MACHINE

\$12.85

Positively the greatest Sewing Machine value ever offered. By our direct selling plan, we save you all dealers' and agents' profits. This Machine is equal to any usually sold by agents for \$30.00.



Is substantially made of best material, and is equipped with the latest improvements. Elegant oak drop-leaf cabinet, 4 drawers and full set of attachments. We give our binding 10-year guarantee with each machine. Order one today, try it 30 days and if not found in every way satisfactory, we will refund your money. We are the largest sewing machine distributors in the South, and make prompt shipment. Send for complete catalogue mailed free on application.

MALSBY, SHIPP & CO.
 Department 14, Atlanta, Ga.

Always mention The Southern Planter when writing advertisers.

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Draughon gives contracts, backed by chain of 30 Colleges, \$300,000.00 capital, and 19 years' success, to secure positions under reasonable conditions or refund tuition.

BOOKKEEPING Draughon's competitors, by not accepting his proposition, concede that he teaches more Bookkeeping in THREE months than they do in SIX. Draughon can convince YOU.

SHORTHAND 75 per cent of the United States Court Reporters write the system of Shorthand Draughon teaches, because they know it is THE BEST.

FOR FREE CATALOGUE and booklet "Why Learn Telegraphy?" which explain all, call on or write JNO. F. DRAUGHON, President

DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
 (WE also teach BY MAIL)
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BETHEL MILITARY ACADEMY

Fifty miles from Washington. Oldest preparatory school in Virginia. Prepares for Business, Universities and Government Academies. Able faculty. Thorough instruction. Individual attention. Charges \$275. For illustrated catalogue and information, address

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AGRICULTURAL LIME.

**PLAIN ROCK
OR
SHELL LIME**
BAGS OR BULK

SPECIAL FINE HYDRATED LIME
FOR DRILLING.

If in the market for any grade and any quantity of

LAND LIME

Write for our price list and particulars

T. C. ANDREWS & CO., Inc.
NORFOLK, VA.

Now is Your Chance

—FOR—

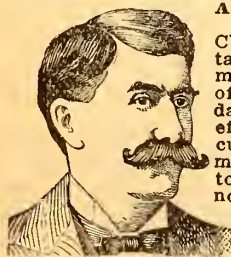
CHEAP LIME

Owing to extreme dullness in the building lime trade we will make low prices on our regular run of kiln "rock" lime until fall.

We have a few car loads of screenings left unsold.

Tazewell White Lime Works

North Tazewell, Va.



**A Great Discovery
DROPSY**
CURED with vegetable remedies; removes all symptoms of dropsy in 8 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment furnished free to every sufferer nothing fairer. For circulars, testimonials and free trial treatment write **Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS,** Atlanta, Ga.

CUTAWAY TOOLS FOR LARGE HAY CROPS

Three of Clark's Intense Cultivators produced last year on 14½ acres, 102 tons of well dried alfalfa, timothy and redtop hay. If you want to know how, enclose a 2-cent stamp to **GEORGE M. CLARK, Higganum, Conn.**

tific, wide-a-wake, never-let-up, onto-their-job assistants on the "Dairyman," who are forever spurring the workers and searchers to new and higher efforts.—N. S. Farmer.

The next session of the Farmers' National Congress will be held at Madison, Wisconsin, where this agricultural college is located. A fine program, many attentions from the citizens and an opportunity to see this college, should attract a large attendance. Col. Benahan Cameron, of Stagville, North Carolina, is president; Geo. M. Whitaker, Washington, D. C., secretary.

WHAT THE NAME "ELKHART" SIGNIFIES TO VEHICLE AND HARNESS BUYERS.

The man who cannot pick out a buggy or other vehicle to his liking from the great catalogue of the Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Ind., is a hard man to please.

Their 1908 book is an eye-opener—a handsome book of over 250 pages, every one which contains a fine illustration and accurate description of some of their numberless styles of sterling vehicles and harness. You will find in it about every kind of rig you ever saw. The same is true of harness. The pictures are so large and the descriptions so full that you will know very nearly as much about the purchase you are about to make as if you actually made it.

But the wonder comes when you look at the prices. Any one who is not acquainted with "the Elkhart Way," must be amazed at the bargains. He cannot understand how high grade vehicles and harness can be made and sold for so little money.

But the Elkhart people have been doing business this way for 35 years. Making and selling direct to the people is an old story with them. That's the secret of it all. They build and they sell direct to the user. No jobber, no dealer, no agent, no travelling expense, no commissions, no storage. If you say such prices are impossible, the answer is, they have been making them for over a third of a century.

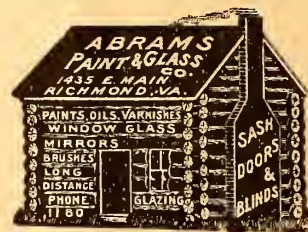
THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

"Life here has its drawbacks," said the visitor to the Cannibal isle, "but nevertheless I notice that you are not bothered by the servant problem as we have it in the civilized world."

"We settled all that long ago," smiled the king easily. "We made it a rule that when a cook quits work she shall be cooked and served by her successor."

—March Lippincott's

**TO INSURE A MAXIMUM
CORN YIELD**
AND THE BEST RESULTS FROM
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BONE PHOSPHATE
22½ Per Cent. Phosphoric Acid, 4½
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A Pure Animal Bone Fertilizer
In the manufacture of which NO
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Ton (2,000 pounds)..... 28 50
Sack, 200 pounds..... \$ 3 00
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By scientific use of your manures, using a table giving analyses of farm products and manures, and formulae showing how they are applied. Full crops guaranteed if followed. Write for particulars. Price, \$1.
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sent free. "How to Keep Away Chicken Lice and Mites" by only ONE APPLICATION A YEAR.

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We are headquarters for superior seeds of all kinds—Garden and Flower Seeds, Grass and Grain Seeds, Cow Peas, Field Beans, Millets, Sorghums, Fertilizers, Poultry Foods, etc. Your correspondence solicited. Write for our Free Catalogue.

COW PEAS SOJA BEANS

Last call. We offer for immediate shipment and subject to prior sale and market changes, 1,000 bushels of Whipporwill Peas at \$2.10; 500 bushels of Clays at \$2.50, and 500 bushels of Soy Beans at \$2.15, all f. o. b. our shipping station. Cash with order.

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Hickory, N. C.

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Reasonable Rates in Large Lots.

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NEW WARD BLACKBERRY

ONE OF THE BEST.

Fine stock of plants for fall delivery. Send for descriptive circular of the Ward. For other nursery products send for general price list.

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Chester, Va.**

Address either office.

GINSENG Plants and Seeds for Fall and Spring delivery. Popular prices. For further information address C. F. CARTER, Seven Mile Ford, Va.

DISPERSAL SALE OF OVERTON HALL FARM HERD OF JERSEYS, MAY 12TH, 1908.

If there is any depression in the money market or if hard times are rampant in the land, there was no evidence of either at the recent dispersal sale of Jersey cattle at Overton Hall Farm, Nashville, Tenn., on May 12th. Mr. J. M. Overton, who is retiring as a breeder, offered his entire herd, consisting of 80 head, and they fetched \$33,520, or an average of \$419.50 per head. As usual, Col. A. M. Bowman, Bowmont Farms, Salem, Va., and Mr. A. B. Lewis, Wyldewood Farms, Fredericksburg, Va., were on hand, and the result of their keen judgment and long purses is that some more very fine stock comes to Virginia. We congratulate these gentlemen on their grit, and wish them good luck with their new acquisitions.

The sale was a pronounced success and Mr. Overton, and the South as well, are to be congratulated.

We append the list of cattle, their purchasers and prices paid:

Imp. Brookhill Fox, sold to J. O. Dickinson, Nashville, Tenn., \$5,000.

Fox's Fern Lad, sold to Reuben Gentry, Nashville, Tenn., \$500.

King Eldorado, sold to H. M. Gardner, Nashville, Tenn., \$1,300.

Fox's Belle of Grouville, sold to J. O. Dickinson, Nashville, Tenn., \$700.

Eminent 2d's Bess, sold to A. M. Bowman, Salem, Va., \$760.

Brookhill's Lady Eminent, sold to Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y., \$375.

Flying Fox's Sensation, sold to Mrs. Thos. Ewing, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y., \$300.

Sensation Lassie of O. H. F., sold to T. E. Kenney, Frankfort, Ky., \$340.

Victoria of Athens, sold to Dr. C. E. Still, Kirksville, Mo., \$650.

Golden Leda's Stockwell, sold to A. B. Lewis, No. 1, Wall street, N. Y., \$850.

Eminent's Dark Princess, sold to Reuben Gentry, Nashville, Tenn., \$260.

Eminent's Stockwell of O. H. F., sold to H. M. Carney, Murfreesboro, Tenn., \$150.

Golden Castle of Biltmore, sold to Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y., \$300.

Gazelle's Golden Lad, sold to Samuel Cessna, Bedford, Pa., \$200.

Silver Pogis of O. H. F., sold to J. H. Carpenter, Columbia, Tenn., \$250.

Brookhill's Fancy, sold to A. P. Noble, Gillett, Pa., \$300.

Signa Conan, sold to S. W. Dejarrette, Richmond, Ky., \$200.

Brookhill's Fancy Fox, sold to L. G. Vannice, Danville, Ind., \$180.

Conan of Riverside 6th., sold to William J. Webster, Columbia, Tenn., \$270.

Dairy Laddie's Conan, sold to A. L. Wheeler, Mooresville, Ind., \$160.

Conan's Fox, sold to W. C. Franklin, Gallatin, Tenn., \$100.

Maquilla's Violet 4th., sold to T. E. Kenney, Frankfort, Ky., \$310.



Long Lived Harness

The old harness will do double service if you treat it now and then with a softening application of

EUREKA Harness Oil

Made specially to preserve harness leather. Lasts a long time without drying out. Gives a fine, black finish. Just what everyone needs who keeps a driving horse. Made by

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Make Your Idle Money Earn You Interest

Write the **FIRST NATIONAL BANK** of Richmond, Virginia, for information concerning its certificates of deposit, so arranged that One Per Cent. may be collected every **Four Months** through your nearest bank or store.

Our experience proves this form for savings to be the most satisfactory plan yet devised for deposits of \$100.00 or more.

Our Capital and Earned Surplus is

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Best security. Property insured, \$500,000. Average cost per \$1,000 per year \$5.00. Territory limited to counties of Chesterfield, Amelia, Powhatan, Nettoway, Dinwiddie, Prince George, Surry, Charles City, New Kent and James City. For plan and membership write to

CHARLES N. FRIEND, General Agent,
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Organized January 9, 1899.

FUMA kills Prairie Dogs, Wood-Chucks, Gophers and Grain Insects. "The wheels of the Gods grind slow, but exceedingly small." So the weevil, but you can stop their grind with

FUMA CARBON BI-SULPHIDE as others are doing. It fumigates poultry houses and kills hen lice.

Edward R. Taylor, Penn Yan, N. Y.

**KILL SAN JOSE SCALE WITH
GOOD'S CAUSTIC POT-SOAP NO. 3
ASH WHALE OIL**

**James Good, 959 N. Front Street,
Philadelphia.**

Northern Virginia Farms

Here Are a Few Bargains

No. 132. Contains 50 acres of smooth gently rolling, fertile land divided into four fields; pure running stream running through the farm. The land is all in a good state of cultivation, chocolate clay with stiff subsoil. The house is a comfortable 6 room dwelling, excellent well at the porch; stable, corn house, granary, all in good condition. Farm is situated in Loudoun County on a good level road, 2½ miles from the station. Price \$2,000.

No. 190. Consists of 210 acres, 186 acres cleared, 24 acres in timber; all good chocolate clay soil; fine for grass and grain of all kinds; situated in Loudoun County, 24 miles from Washington, three-quarters mile from macadam road leading into the city. Land is a little rolling, but would be considered level; fenced into ten fields; water in all the fields and the whole place is under good fence; six miles to railroad station, close to village with post-office, stores, shops, church, school and mill. Orchard consists of about 100 trees of different ages and kinds of fruit. The dwelling is an 8-room, new frame house with a good tenant house; barn 16x24; stall for 6 horses, good granary, corn house, machine house and other small outhouses. Price \$5,000.

No. 191. Consists of 475 acres, 300 acres cleared, the balance in wood land, part of it in original growth oak and hickory. This land is all a heavy grass and grain soil, rolling enough to drain well; chocolate clay soil, fine for wheat and corn and permanent grazing. It has two small never-failing streams through it; fairly well fenced. The buildings are a little out of repair, but comfortable enough to live in. The farm has one 5-room house and one 6-room house, frame filled in with English brick; stable for six horses, and other small outbuildings. This is a property where, if a man is willing to dwell in a modest house, he can purchase at a bargain, make a most elegant and profitable estate; in an excellent section of Fairfax County, 20 miles from Washington, six miles from Herndon station. The land is in good condition and is making fine crops. The owner is old and wants to sell, and if it interests you, and you are ready to buy, do no delay. It can be bought on very easy terms. Price, \$8,000.

Farm No. 76. Contains 243 acres, 25 acres in good timber, balance is cleared and well fenced with wood and wire fences. This farm is one of the finest little farms in Loudoun County. Every field has been limed, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. It is natural bluegrass and clover land. Two-thirds of the land is now well set in clover and will yield enormous crops next year. The farm is situated on an elevated point, on rolling ground, with a fine view of the mountains on one side, and the other side is a beautiful stretch of cultivated lands. This farm is all smooth, free from stones and stumps, rolling enough to drain well, but would be considered comparatively level. The house is an 8-room house, perhaps 50 year old, but well preserved. Fine water. There are all the necessary outbuildings, in good condition. Horse barn with stalls for 10 horses and cattle barn with stalls for 25 head. Excellent orchard of all kinds of fruit. This farm is one mile from railroad station. Price, \$37.50 per acre.

Send for my new List.

WM. EADS MILLER, HERNDON, VA.

Golden Fern's Maquilla, sold to Dr. William Ewing, Nashville, Tenn., \$250.

Agatha's Welcome Daisy, sold to J. O. Dickinson, Nashville, Tenn., \$525.

Golden Fern's Welcome, sold to C. I. Hudson, 36 Wall street, N. Y., \$500.

Brookhill's Golden Agatha, sold to T. E. Kenney, Frankfort, Ky., \$435.

Khediye's Golden Welcome, sold to Dr. S. F. McRady, Petersburg, Tenn., \$250.

Brookhill Countess, sold to J. O. Dickinson, Nashville, Tenn., \$725.

Brookhill's Financial Countess, sold to T. E. Kenney, Frankfort, Ky., \$400.

Brookhill's Financial Count, sold to Mrs. Addie F. Howle, Elm Grove, Wis., \$200.

Mourant's Oxford Rose, sold to Mrs. H. B. Walcott, Shelbyville, Ky., \$310.

Oxford Lass of O. H. F., sold to Miss. A. and M. College, Starksville, Miss., \$235.

Conan's Conan 2d, sold to Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y., \$285.

Brookhill's Conan, sold to Sam Warren, Spring Hill, Tenn., \$160.

Rene Tormentress, sold to Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y., \$160.

Princess Tormentress, sold to Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y., \$260.

La Fontain's Tormentress, sold to Reuben Gentry, Nashville, Tenn., \$210.

Dairy Laddie's Torment, sold to Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y., \$210.

Spry Lassie, sold to T. E. Kenney, Frankfort, Ky., \$240.

Kathletta's Lassie of O. H. F., sold to T. E. Kenney, Frankfort, Ky., \$240.

Oakland Fox, sold to P. A. Neale, Wilmore, Ky., \$460.

Toltec's Fontaine Princess, sold to Dr. William Ewing, Nashville, Tenn., \$370.

Marchande's La Fontain, sold to J. Moore King, Murfreesboro, Tenn., \$150.

Brookhill's Golden Ora, sold to Dr. W. G. Ewing, Nashville, Tenn., \$325.

Fontain's Linnett, sold to Reuben Gentry, Nashville, Tenn., \$300.

Golden Fern's Fontaine of O. H. F., sold to G. W. Williams, Rainesburg, Pa., \$180.

Brookhill's Fancy Bee, sold to Reuben Gentry, Nashville, Tenn., \$210.

Fern's Red Rosebud, sold to Sam Warren, Spring Hill, Tenn., \$500.

Brookhill's Rose Fern of O. H. F., sold to Miss. A. and M. College, \$370.

Brookhill's Fern Lad, sold to Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y., \$350.

Denise's Ida 2d, sold to S. A. Fowler, Paducah, Ky., \$235.

Brookhill's Ida of O. H. F., sold to Joe H. Black, Murfreesboro, Tenn., \$195.

Maquilla's Golden Lassie sold to T. E. Kenney, Frankfort, Ky., \$350.

Golden Jolly's Lady Viola, sold to T. S. Cooper, Coopersville, Pa., \$2,550.

Hopeful's Grey Mousey, sold to Mrs.



\$5. PER ACRE AND UP VIRGINIA FARMS

Along the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Full improvements, rich soil, long Summers, mild Winters, abundant water and excellent markets. Hand-some booklet free and low excursion rates.

Address G. B. Wall, Real Estate Agent, C. and O. Railway, Dept. "B," Richmond, Va.



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HOMESEEEKERS AND INVESTORS.

I sell and exchange Virginia Real Estate of all classes, such as Grain, Dairy, Fruit, Stock, Truck, Poultry and Bluegrass Farms, Village Homes and Business Places of all classes. The reason I make a specialty of the two suburban counties—Loudoun and Fairfax—they offer the homeseekers more advantages combined than any country known to me. This fine portion of Virginia, extending from the national capital to the top of the Blue Ridge Mountains, is not only beautiful and healthy, but is very accessible to Washington and Alexandria cities by rail and pike, which gives all producers a fine home market.

My facilities for locating you in this section of Virginia are second to none. State what kind of property would interest you. I have a large number and great variety of properties, and can very likely suit you. New catalogue and map mailed free on request.

W. H. TAYLOR, Herndon, Va.

FOR SALE.

200 ACRES

Four and a half miles from Salisbury, N. C., on macadam road; 100 acres good timber, will cut 3,000 cords of wood or half million feet of lumber and large amount of cord wood. Good soil, well watered and will make a first-class farm. Timber will more than pay for the land. First-class school and church on adjoining land. For price and terms, address

D. W. BURRIGHT, Salisbury, N. C.

"In the Green Fields of Virginia."

Homes for all; health for all; happiness and independence for all. All sizes of Farms at corresponding prices, but ALL reasonable.

MACON & CO., ORANGE, VA.

VIRGINIA DAIRY FARM

Greatest Dairy Proposition Ever
Offered for Sale.

Located in one of the very best and healthiest sections of Loudoun County, Va., contains 301 acres, 280 acres cleared and under highest state of cultivation, well fenced, running water in every field, land is slightly rolling, but easily cultivated with modern machinery.

The improvements consist of a large brick dwelling, surrounded by a beautiful well shaded lawn, a carriage house, hen houses, three tenant houses, a horse barn, for 14 horses with shed for 17 head of young stock, a calf barn with box stalls for 20 head of stock, a dairy building with three apartments with engine, well, a 2,300 gallon tank making one of the finest dairy outfits in existence and finally a dairy barn 36 by 196 feet with two silos of nearly 800 tons capacity. This barn is now arranged for 100 cows and there is no finer cattle barn in this state. Over 150 animals have been fed on this farm for years and in this way the farm has been brought up to the very highest state of cultivation and will now easily carry 175 milch cows. The owner must sell and has authorized a very low price for quick sale.

ANOTHER REAL FARM BARGAIN A STOCK FARM.

Located in Loudoun County, Virginia, contains 342 acres, 280 acres cleared and under high state of cultivation, well fenced, running water in every field.

The soil is a dark loam with red clay subsoil and is a natural blue grass land, slightly rolling, but easily cultivated.

Improved by one of the finest dwellings of the size in the state, contains 15 large rooms, bath, hot and cold water, a beautiful well shaded lawn surrounds the dwelling, from which one has a most beautiful view of the mountains and surrounding country. There is also a 10 room farm house of stone and two good tenant houses; three barns will stable 20 horses and 30 cows; large granaries, will store 2,300 bushels of corn and 1,200 bushels of wheat; carriage houses; dairy; cattle scales, etc. This is one of the very best stock farms in Virginia and is offered at a real bargain and in fact one third below the real value of the property. We must sell at once.

Come to see us and let us show you two of the greatest bargains ever offered.

BALLARD & LANHAM (INC).
621-13th. Street, N. W.
Washington, - - D. C.

IF YOU WISH TO LOCATE IN
LOUDOUN COUNTY
SEND FOR
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DeL. S. CRITTENDEN,
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VIRGINIA FARMS.

MINERAL AND TIMBER LANDS.

Free list on application. Agency
established 1875. Address

W. A. PARSONS & CO.,
1527 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.
Opposite C. and O. Depot.

Thomas Ewing, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y.,
\$280.

Agatha's Gold Mine, sold to S. W.
Dejarnett, Richmond, Ky., \$190.

Maquilla's Golden Agatha, sold to
Ark. Experiment Station, Fayetteville,
Ark., \$120.

Agathy's Lily, sold to Dillon & San-
ders, Lebanon, Tenn., \$260.

Brookhill's Kathletts, sold to Ark.
Experiment Station, Fayetteville, Ark.,
\$165.

Ronel's Brown Fern, sold to W. J.
Dickinson, Trenton, Ky., \$350.

Forfashire's Grey Duchess, sold to
Dillon & Sanders, Lebanon, Tenn.,
\$265.

Beatrice Fox, sold to Percy Brown,
Spring Hill, Tenn., \$300.

Princess Kathletts, sold to B. A.
Steller, Spring Hill, Tenn., \$175.

Aristocratic Beauty of O. H. F., sold
to A. B. Lewis, Wall street, N. Y.,
\$1,860.

Fern's Matilda Princess, sold to Dr.
S. F. McRady, Petersburg Tenn., \$220.

Dairy Laddie's Matilda, sold to Ark.
Experiment Station, Fayetteville, Ark.,
\$120.

Golden Fern's Lady Fox, sold to
John A. Middleton, Shelbyville, Ky.,
\$410.

Brookhill's Golden Lady, sold to G.
W. Williams, Rainsburg, Pa., \$310.

Marna's Torona's Ida, sold to P.
Whittaker & Son, Columbia, Tenn.,
\$250.

Rosette's Golden Hallie, sold to W.
T. Hurt, Chapel Hill, Tenn., \$190.

Golden Mabella, of Biltmore, sold to
Sears & Nichols Co., Chillicothe, O.,
\$240.

Katie's Kind Conan 3rd, sold to L.
Lusky, Nashville, Tenn., \$145.

Flying Fox's Pearl, sold to A. M.
Bowman, Salem, Va., \$510.

Mermaid's Pearl, sold to John A.
Middleton, Shelbyville, Ky., \$300.

Fern Lad's Pearl, sold to A. L.
Wheeler, Mooresville, Ind., \$200.

Eloy C., sold to John A. Middleton,
Shelbyville, Ky., \$400.

Golden Lad's El Capitan, sold to J.
M. Black, Murfreesboro, Tenn., \$200.

Fox's Baronetti, sold to J. O. Disk-
inson, Nashville, Tenn., \$210.

Brookhill's Fanfare, sold to Ark.
Experiment Station, Fayetteville, Ark.,
\$135.

Fancy Bee's Lad, sold to O. C. Tay-
lor, Nashville, Tenn., \$160.

TEST YOUR PAINT.

That is a capital good idea adopted by the National Lead Company, of New York, in sending, free of charge, an equipment to test white lead for adulterations. By the use of this simple device, a child can tell just how much lead you are getting when you buy "pure" white lead. Look up the advertisement and send in your name for No. 14 equipment and some interesting literature on the subject of paint.

LOUDOUN CO., Blue Grass Farms

300 acres in Loudoun Co., 2 miles from town and station; near church, school, store; 8 miles from electric line; 27 miles from Washington on good pike; 2 miles from river—good boating and fishing; fine house of 12 rooms and bath; beautiful outlook; barn and outbuildings in good condition; water in house and barn; plenty of fruit; whole place limed and in good condition; newly fenced. Price \$12,000 on very easy terms if desired.

330 acres 2½ miles from good business town and creamery; R. R. switch 1 mile; an excellent grazing farm; 200 acres in blue grass, orchard grass, timothy and clover; 100 acres oak and hickory timber; soil heavy clay—very productive and indiginoous to blue grass; finely watered; stone dwelling of 10 rooms, fronting on beautiful grounds; 6 room tenant house; horse barn 40 by 50 feet; cattle barn 17 by 50 feet; a number of other buildings all in good condition. A very desirable farm—good neighborhood. Price \$40 per acre.

300 acres, 7 miles from rail; R. F. D.; 280 acres cleared; 200 acres in grass—part fine blue grass. Springs in every field. This place can be divided into 2 farms; either place can be bought separately, if desired. 2 good houses, tenant house, blacksmith shop, 2 barns, hay houses, and a number of other small buildings; a fine orchard of apple and other fruit trees—a fine fruit section. A good stock farm. Price, \$10,000.

335 acres 7 miles from rail; 300 acres cleared; 200 acres in good blue grass; good clay soil; well watered by creeks and springs; nice orchard; brick and frame house of 14 rooms—plenty of shade; barn with basement and all other necessary farm buildings; in a good section of Loudoun, surrounded by a wealthy class of land owners. Has been held at \$12,000, but can now be had for \$9,000, to settle up an estate. One of the best bargains in the county.

254 acres, 3 miles from rail; 54 acres in timber; an excellent sheep and hog farm; 7 room house; barn and outbuildings in good condition; very finely watered by running streams; blue grass. Price \$6,300. One third down—balance to suit.

264 acres, 4 miles from station; 30 acres in timber; blue grass; artesian wells; 3 never failing springs; 7 room house, barn and outbuildings fair; a fine stock farm; paying 12 per cent. on investment; in a high state of cultivation. Price \$6,500.

The 233 acre farm is 1½ miles from a good town and railroad station. Not far from Herndon. The buildings are good. It will make a fine stock farm, with a little spent on it. It is on a public road, and lies well, in a good neighborhood. The owner has just authorized us to sell this farm for \$5,575 in order to make a quick sale, as she has been compelled to go West, and can not manage it. Terms to suit purchaser. There is a mortgage of \$1,000 at 6 per cent. on the farm, which runs to Nov. 1, 1908.

Stock Farms in Northern Virginia a Specialty.

To avoid possible delays, kindly write or telephone us when to meet you.

P. B. BUELL & SON,
Herndon, Fairfax Co., Va.

STOCK FARMS

496 acres—The best stock farm in Fairfax Co. in a good neighborhood, at only \$21 per acre. 200 acres in valuable timber, mostly oak; balance in crops and grass; 11 never-falling springs. 5 miles from Clifton station, on the Southern R. R.; 7 miles from electric line at Fairfax Court House; 9 miles from Herndon on the W. & O. R. R.; 20 miles to Washington on Warrenton pike; one fourth mile from Centerville, where there are churches, schools, mills, stores, blacksmith shop, etc.; R. F. D. at door every day; 4 miles from Bull Run battle field. Only farm for sale between Chantilly and Centerville pike. Considered the best fruit farm in this section—a large apple and peach orchard in first class condition, loaded with fruit; 20 acres in wheat; 25 acres oats; 35 acres corn; 30 acres meadow that will average 2 tons of hay per acre. If sold within 30 days, crops will go with place, without extra cost. Good clay soil; just rolling enough to drain well.

Two houses and two barns—new house of 8 rooms and cellar, and new barn, situated on main road; other house of 5 large rooms and cellar with good barn, beautifully located near the center of the farm; all necessary outbuildings; a beautiful view of the Blue Ridge mountains from this farm. The timber alone will half pay for the farm. Owner has good reasons for selling.

If desired will subdivide and sell 400 acres, including the 200 acres in timber, with the 5 room house and barn, for \$6,500, or will sell the 100 acres with the new house and barn, including the fine orchard, for \$4,500.

Being so close to Washington markets makes this place very valuable as a stock farm.

Stock farms in Northern Virginia a Specialty.

P. B. BUELL & SON,
Herndon, Virginia.

FARMS

For Sale.

If you want a farm to raise grass, grain, stock, fruit or tobacco, buy from us. Chocolate soil with red subsoil. Address

W. W. BARNES & CO.,
LAND AND TIMBER AGENTS,
Amelia Courthouse, Va.

FARMS ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND

Grain and Stock Farm of 107 acres Productive soil, 10-room dwelling large barn, granary, corn cribs, poultry houses, wood houses, etc. All in good repair. In elegant neighborhood, close church, school and store. Price \$3,000, \$1,200 cash, balance on easy terms. Great bargain. Will pay you to investigate. Only 3 1/4 hours from both Baltimore and Philadelphia Catalogue free.

The J. W. Funk Co., Denton, Md.

TWO MENSAHIBS IN INDIA.

Article No. 6.

"Traveller."

Before we could pass from the plague stricken North to the more salubrious South of India, we were rigidly examined by the health officers and given a certificate of health. The return trip of four days to Tuticorin was without incident except that one night a lady with a dog, a squirrel and a monkey got into our apartment, and we had some trouble in ridding ourselves of the menagerie. In Tuticorin, we were examined again by the health officers, before we could take ship for Colombo. Our guide was to be retained ten days, in quarantine, because he had traveled with the natives, but we wired on and got permission to pass him, as he was in a healthy condition.

When we reached Colombo, we found our steamer was three days late, which gave us an opportunity of seeing beautiful and fascinating Ceylon, the pearl of the Indies, and of all tropical places. Here from the Arnamon gardens.

"The spicy breezes,

Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle,
And every prospect pleases,
And man alone is vile."

Every thing in Colombo, including man, pleased us. Perhaps the old hymn is too severe on him. The native Singalese seem to be a good people, cheerful and light hearted. They are very picturesque; the men wear jackets, and draped skirts with sandals. Their hair grows long and is pinned up, drawn back from the forehead and held by a circular shell comb, which is highly prized by them. The women wear low necked and short sleeved bodices, with full skirts, and are principally engaged in making and selling lace.

We stayed at the Gatte Fase, a beautiful hotel on the beach, where we spent the morning in the galleries, fanned by the sea breezes. In the afternoon, we drove around the sea wall to see the gorgeous tropical sunset, a golden glory, with opalescent clouds floating over it, and reflected in the water below. In the evening, we sat in the palm garden, lit by colored electric lights, listened to the band, and watched the moon come up over the sea. It was so much like a stage setting, I almost expected the moon to wobble, and change color, as the theatre moons do, in the hands of their manipulators.

In the cool of the morning, we had to go daily to the quarantine office, to report ourselves in good health. By such strict measures, Colombo has kept away all infection, and is a perfectly healthy place. At the same time, we visited the jewel shops, for Colombo is the chief jewel market of the world. The island has some valuable stones on it, and imports rubies

Splendid Stock Farm

In Loudoun County, only two hours from Washington.

About 700 acres of the finest blue grass land 2 miles from the station, well fenced and in a good state of cultivation. Two sets of buildings. Stone house of 9 rooms with barn and necessary farm buildings; also stone house of 8 rooms, with barn and other buildings. Both are in good condition.

Partially stocked with horses, milk cows, sheep and hogs; also wagons and farming machinery, harness, etc. One house finely furnished. Price includes a portion of the crops. Immediate possession can be given of part of the property. Only \$40 per acre; one half cash and the balance on easy terms.

This will make one of the finest stock farms in the county, and at a very reasonable figure. Better see it at once.

CLAUDE G. STEPHENSON,
Virginia Properties. . . Herndon, Va.

COUNTRY HOMES IN VIRGINIA.

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935 ACRES AT \$6 PER ACRE.

In a splendid farming district, only 1 1/2 miles from Nottoway, where land is rapidly increasing in value; bordering on creek, with grazing for several hundred head of stock; strong loam soil; smooth, rolling fields. No buildings, but in this warm climate, with abundance of timber and cheap labor, a house and barn can be erected with small outlay; \$2.50 per acre down and the balance on easy terms.

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A GOOD FARM

for sale. Not particular about location. Wish to hear from owner only who will sell direct to buyer. Give price, description and state when possession can be had. Address.

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Handsome Country Homes and High-Grade Farm Lands a Specialty.

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Farms of any size with improvements. Prices in reach of all. Free list. PORTER & GATES, Louisa, Va.

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A splendid piece of standing Oak and Pine Timber for sale, half mile from loading point on railroad, standing on about 100 acres of land; estimated about 500,000 feet of good lumber. Will be sold cheap for cash or will have it cut on shares, taking one-third of net price for my part. Well located and easy to handle.

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THE PENINSULA SECTION

The Peninsula offers equally as good, if not better, advantages to the farmer than any other section of Virginia. Write us for information.

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MOST SELECT LIST, and in all sections of the State.

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Up to date, 36-barrel-water-power, roller mill and saw mill, in good grain section, close to schools, good brick dwelling, garden and spring. Will be sold cheap.

Dixon Bros., Lexington, Va.

Farms, Orchards, Timber,

Cotton Lands in Virginia and the South
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\$3 PER ACRE AND UPWARDS.
Easy payments. Catalogue Free
Loans made on country Real Estate
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East Main Street, Richmond, Va. Established 1875.

THE VIRGINIA LANDSCAPE AND MAINTENANCE CO. INC.

416 Watt, Rettew & Clay Building,
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Entomologists, Foresters, Landscape Architects, Engineers.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS


Fruit Trees, etc. Strawberry Plants, \$1.75 per 1,000 in 5,000 lots or over; Trees, 8c. each. Send for free catalogue. JOHN LIGHTFOOT, East Chattanooga, Tenn.

Please mention the Southern Planter.

from Burmah, sapphires, emeralds and diamonds from India, and turquoise from Persia. The pearl fisheries are famous, and already, divers from Arabia, with their heads tied up in colored scarfs, bound with ropes of hair, were preparing for the pearl season. An enormous amount of paste is imposed on the credulous, but in a few reliable shops, priceless, unset gems are shown. We saw one pigeon blood ruby of perfect color, sold for \$5,000. The made up jewelry is of exquisite designs and workmanship, particularly the necklaces and chains in which ropes of seed pearl are held by gold, enamel beads, and are tied with deep tassels of pearls. One collar was made entirely of stones found on the island, with a pendant set like a rainbow. Much of the jewelry is too gaudy for foreign taste, but the large stones appeal to the nawals of India.

We spent one day in Kandy, four hours by rail from Colombo, and saw something of the country of Ceylon. We soon got into the hills which are covered by a jungle as dense as that in Northern India, affording some fine hunting. Plantains are chiefly from here, and rubber which has become one of the great industries. We lunched at Kandy, the last stronghold of the native rulers, before Ceylon became a crown colony of England. It is a pretty place, built around an artificial lake, with shady, cool streets and attractive houses. It is the resort of pilgrims because, it cherishes a sacred relic, the tooth of Buddha, resting in a gold lotus leaf, and preserved within a series of nine shrines.

From here, we drove four miles to Peradineya, to visit its Botanical garden, through a suburb, filled with cocoanut palms, bread fruit and bright tropical plants. A great avenue of rubber trees leads to the gate, and near the entrance is a group of great palms. Beyond is the house of orchids. The gardens proper contain 150 acres, and are surrounded on three sides by a river. Within them may be found specimens of every tree and plant grown in the tropics; banyans and mahogany flourish side by side with almonds and nut trees. Bamboo is found in many varieties, from enormous trees with stalks thick enough to be used for building purposes to fine, feathery shrubs. Vanilla beans and other spices flourish along with dye plants. Cacao and coffee bushes grow by the road side, and we gathered some green coffee berries. At the end of this drive, we went to a tea factory where we saw the green leaves put in to dry, and the various processes until the toasted tea is put up in packages to be shipped. The whole thing is done by machinery, and seems to require very little labor to handle. Most of the cheap tea we get in this country, is drawn once be-



United POULTRY SUPPLIES

Poultry-raisers have found that the better the incubators and brooders they use, the better the foods they feed, the more money they make, and the more pleasure they get out of their fowls. We want to supply you with the better incubators and brooders, foods and supplies. We manufacture and market the best goods in the world in our line. The "United" incubators and brooders—standard the world over, and favorites with poultry people—are our leaders in the machine line. "Banner" and "Fidelity" Foods need no argument to convince you of their merits. We manufacture and guarantee them. By buying all your supplies at one place you will save on freight, and will always get a quality you can depend on. Send us your orders and save money. Before you buy elsewhere write for our free catalogue. Do it to-day.

United Incubator & Poultry Supply Mfg. Co., Dept. 17
26-28 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

-INCUBATORS-

Buy from the man that knows. I am not a manufacturer. I am a poultry breeder. I am Southern selling agent for one of the best Incubators and Brooders on the market. Medium in price. Guaranteed for five years. Write me for catalogue and further information.

CAL HUSSELMAN,
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PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS

UNIVERSAL HOVERS.

New idea machines. Hatches the largest and most vigorous chicks. Guaranteed. Recommended, used and endorsed by the Government Stations. Send for convincing fact circulars.

VIRGINIA POULTRY SUPPLY CO.,
Highland Park, Richmond, Va.
POULTRY SUPPLY DEALERS.

METAL MOTHERS.



Complete Fireproof Hatching and Brooding Plant for \$7.50; two quarts of oil will hatch and brood the chicks. Our nest system is the latest discovery. Full line of poultry supplies. Lowest prices. Free catalogue. Write to-day.

CYCLE HATCHER CO.,
Box 409, Elmira, New York.



ONSTAD'S "ONE APPLICATION CURES" LUMPY-JAW CAPSULES
GUARANTEED. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS
THE ONSTAD CHEMICAL CO.
101 Key Street Indianapolis, Ind.

DIP YOUR SHEEP

Stockmen and farmers who use the Cooper Dips have healthier animals—get more wool and better prices. More than half the cloth and flannel of the world is made of Cooper dipped wool. Tanks supplied at cost to all users of the Cooper Dips.

COOPER'S POWDER DIP

The leading sheep dip for 65 years. Used on over 250 million sheep every year. Kills ticks, lice, nits and eggs in one dipping. Does not stain the wool, but increases the yield and improves the quality. Price—25 gal. pkt. 50c; 100 gal. pkt. \$2.00.

COOPER'S FLUID DIP

for all animals. A highly concentrated, non-poisonous fluid dip of marvelous strength. Mixes readily with cold water, whether hard, brackish, or salty. The only pure liquid dip—no sediment. Goes farther than Coal Tar dips and therefore cheaper. Positive remedy for scab, mange, ticks, lice, ringworm, eczema, sores, bites, stings, etc. One gallon makes 200 gallons for general dipping, or 300 gallons for disinfecting. Price—Qt. can 60c; ½ gal. can \$1.00; 1 gal. can \$1.75; 5 gal. can \$8.50.

COOPER'S WORM TABLETS

A sure remedy for intestinal worms in Horses, Sheep, Cattle and Hogs. These tablets offer the great advantage of correct doses and certain results. Dose—one tablet for lamb or shost; two for sheep or hogs; three for horses and cattle. Price—10 tablets 20c postpaid; box of 100 tablets \$1.50 postpaid.

COOPER'S "LAVENE"

The most effective skin dressing for Horses, Cattle and Dogs. Cures worst case of Mange and Ringworm at one dressing. Seals the skin and attacks the disease at its root. Improves the coat and renders hair soft and glossy. Is used by many of the best breeders in preparing animals for show. Price—Quart can \$1.00; gal. can \$3.00.

COOPER'S TREE SPRAY

Fluids V1 Winter and V2 Summer have caused a revolution in tree spraying. These new and scientifically prepared spray fluids stand alone for the absolute destruction of all living insects, eggs, fungi, etc. One gallon makes 100 gallons of wash. Price—Gallon can, \$3.00.

WHERE THERE IS NO DEALER

If you live where there is no dealer who can supply you with the Cooper preparations, order from Wm. Cooper & Nephews, 177 Illinois St., Chicago, and deduct 10% from any of above prices (Worm Tablets excepted) for freight account.

G. A. KELLY CO., Pittsburg, Pa.,
PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond, Va., or
Wm. Cooper & Nephews, 177 Illinois Street, Chicago

KILL THE LICE



and mites on your **CHICKENS** with **PRUSSIAN LICE POWDER**

Sure Death to Lice and Vermin

They can't live where it is. Easy to apply. Dust it in "Killed every louse in my flock of 250 hens."—D. Perry, Monroe, Wis.

Price 25 and 50c a Pkg. By mail, 40 and 70c

PRUSSIAN REMEDY CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.

HEAVES CURED!



A remedy for lung, throat and wind troubles. Cures Heaves, Coughs, Distemper and Indigestion. Veterinarians use and recommend

PRUSSIAN HEAVE POWDERS

Druggists will get them Price 60c at dealer, 60c by mail. Send for Free book

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DAISY FLY KILLER



placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Absolutely harmless, cannot spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers or sent prepaid for 20 cents.

HAROLD SOMERS
149 DeKalb Ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

fore being shipped, then dried out, and sent in with very small duties.

When we got back to our rooms that night, we found the magpies had visited us through the open windows and carried off all the portable objects on our bureau. Some were dropped outside the window, but some were gone forever. Thus our packing was lightened, for we had to get ready for the steamer, next day. Nearly every one in the hotel was going by the same boat, and bullock carts went constantly back and forth, carrying the baggage. Fifteen hundred pieces were hauled to the pier, and sent down the bay, in native dug outs, to be loaded on the steamer.

On the return trip to Hong Kong, we were in very gay company, for the tide of spring travel towards Japan had set in and many fashionable people from Europe were coming out. The ladies' gowns and jewels were very beautiful, and the saloon, every evening was as gay as at a summer resort. There were dances, band concerts and card parties daily, and all manner of fun in between, as we sailed the Southern Sea. We cast anchor for one day at Penang a Strait settlement where a crowd of native canoes came around to take us ashore. We chose one called "Yankee Doodle," painted red, white and blue, with cushions made of American flags. The owner, a small Malay boy, attracted our attention by cake walking up and down the boat, singing lustily "Tara Tara, boom de yar"—For landing us, he charged ten cents which we paid cheerfully.

Penang is a highly colored Eastern port, with a large Chinese element. The tropical growth is rankly luxuriant here, and almost hides the buildings. We contented ourselves with a drive around it, and being bent on making a stylish appearance, we surveyed carefully a whole line of vehicles, so as to secure the best looking, and even offered more than the tariff to get a prize. Then "the Innocents Abroad" drove proudly in for two hours, without ever discovering that "second class" was written in large letters on the back.

SILOS.

"One of the most complete, perfect and altogether satisfactory combinations ever put on the market for silo building and silo filling is the claim made by W. R. Harrison & Co., Massillon, O., for their system. These people are expert in this line and issue a catalogue that should be in the hands of every dairyman, stockman, and farmer. If you will write them (a postal will do) and mention that you saw this advertisement in the Southern Planter, they will send the complete catalogue and price list free. Write them to-day."

5-10-'06. Epworth, N. C.
Dear Sir—Hawks visited my chickens every day. After using your Chicken Powder they came no more.

Yours truly, J. B. PITTMAN.
7-30-'06. Massaponax, Va.

Dear Sir—I have tested your sample of Macnair's Chicken Powder and found it a safe and reliable tonic, as well as a sure cure for cholera.

Very respectfully,
FRED NUSSEY.
"Hawk" The
Barayard Robber.



I take Macnair's Chicken Powders and feed my children on them, too. Look at me and observe the hawk. Cock a doodle doo. Alas!
Died after eating a chick of that old rooster, which had been fed on Macnair's Chicken Powders. Alas!

MACNAIR'S CHICKEN POWDER
Kills Hawks, Cures Cholera, Gapes, Roup, Indigestion, Leg Weakness and keeps them free from Vermin, thereby causing them to produce abundance of eggs. Sample package, including postage, 25 cents.
W. H. MACNAIR, TARBORO, N. C.

SAMPLE FREE

You have been fooled enough with worthless Lice Powders. Try the Best at our expense.

Conkey's Lice Powder

kills instantly and is harmless to the fowl. Send 5 cents for postage and get sample and also Valuable Poultry Book FREE.

THE G. E. CONKEY CO.
428 OTTAWA BLDG., CLEVELAND, OHIO

"RARVA" MEAT MEAL.

POULTRY FOOD.
85 Per Cent. Protein, 7 Per Cent. Fat.

ECONOMIC, PURE, APPETIZING AND WHOLESOME.

WILL KEEP INDEFINITELY.
SACK 100 POUNDS \$3.00.

JUST THE FOOD FOR GROWING CHICKS.

Sample on Request.

RICHMOND ABATTOIR

Dept. M, Box 267.
RICHMOND, VA.
Offices: Sixth and Cary Streets.

DEATH TO HEAVES
Guaranteed

NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary Remedy for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strong recommends. \$1.00 per can, of dealers, or exp. prepaid. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

Please mention the Southern Planter.



Health for the Horse

Loosen up his hide and his intestinal system, purify his blood, drive out the worms, give him an appetite and power to digest and get the full value of all his feed. You can do all this by the systematic use of

PRUSSIAN HORSE TONIC

and have your horses strong, healthy and high strung. Mix with feed. Only a small quantity required. 1.200 measures in the big pail. Price only \$3.50 prepaid.

Ask your dealer for the standard remedies, Prussian Spavin Remedy Prussian Heave Powders Prussian Worm Powders Prussian Gall Salve

Write us what stock you own and we will send you our Horseman's Hand Book Free. Write today.

PRUSSIAN REMEDY CO.
St. Paul, Minn.

Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with full information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket
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Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Contains 192 pages and 69 illustrations. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
280 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.



ABSORBINE

will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Cure Boils, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, express prepaid. Book 7-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele Hydrocele, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and Inflammation. **W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F.,** 109 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

HORSES Going Blind. **Barry Co., Iowa** City, Ia. Can cure.

Please mention the Southern Planter.

QUALITY OF JAMES RIVER WATER

Results of Analyses Made by the United States Geological Survey

The United States Geological Survey has recently completed an investigation of the mineral character of the water of James River at Richmond, Va., where for a year it has maintained a station at which samples of the river water were collected daily and shipped to the laboratory of the Survey at Washington, D. C. At the laboratory the samples for each ten consecutive days were combined and a portion of the mixture was subjected to a complete mineral analysis. Each analysis therefore represents the average condition of the stream for a ten day period.

The results of these analyses are most interesting. It is found, for example, that James River carries past Richmond every year 1,100,000 tons of mineral matter, 380,000 tons being held in suspension as silt and the remainder being composed of dissolved matter. Expressed in pounds per day for each acre of land drained by the river at this point, the suspended matter amounts to 0.48 pound and the dissolved matter to 0.95 pound, making a total of 1.43 pounds. It appears, therefore, that the enormous total, if spread over the entire drainage area, would form a film of matter thinner than the lightest sheet of paper. Nevertheless, the loss to the farms in the area is very decided. The suspended matter in the stream is derived almost entirely from soil under cultivation and represents a loss of the finest and richest loams of the area. Probably each acre planted to crops in the James drainage area loses annually from half a ton to a ton of its best soil. This results in a rapid decrease in fertility and increased bills for fertilizers used to restore it.

The dissolved mineral matter in the river is made up as follows: Silica, 25 per cent.; iron, 0.7 per cent.; calcium, 17.5 per cent.; magnesium, 3.9 per cent.; sodium and potassium, 5.0 per cent. These metals are held in solution by the carbonate radicle, 36.2 per cent; the sulphate radicle, 9.9 per cent; and chlorine, 1.9 per cent. The total amounts to about 80 parts of solids to each million parts of water. The average of the analyses shows a water, which, after sedimentation or filtration to remove silt, is of high quality for most industrial purposes. The suspended matter is fine and rather difficult to remove, though in this respect James River affords much better water than streams further south. The water is classed among the soft waters of the country, but will form some hard scale in boilers. Unfortunately the quality of the water is subject to considerable variation. In suspended matter the variation between maximum and minimum is six times the average amount present, and in dis-

You Can't Talk it too strong. What?

Gombault's

Caustic Balsam

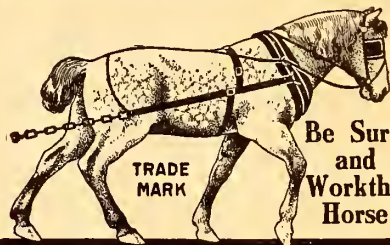
As a Liniment

For the Human Body

Springfield, O., Sept. 10, 1904.

Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.—Lewis Eveliszer, Urbana, R. F. D., a farmer, had a bad cancer on back of his hand. When I first saw it he was on his way to have his hand amputated. I persuaded him to first try GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM, which he did, and on second application could rest well at night—the first for weeks. In less than three months he was at work on the farm. He will certify to this statement over his signature. Then Mr. Jenkins, storekeeper and postmaster at Seth, O., had a bad cancer on his cheek-bone. I saw him at a grange meeting and told him to use CAUSTIC BALSAM twice a day, rubbing it in for five or ten minutes. In three months it was healed over and is now all sound. These two are all that I have the address of just now. I have had CAUSTIC BALSAM used on old shin sores. One man had walked with crutches for more than a year, and several pieces of bone had come out. I persuaded him to try CAUSTIC BALSAM, and today you would not know he was ever lame. Then, it is a sure cure for piles, using it with sweet oil. I could tell of dozens of cases where I have induced different ones to use CAUSTIC BALSAM. I have been the means of more than fifty bottles being bought, because I know just what it will do. You can't talk it up strong enough. I wish you success.

R. L. HOLMAN.
In charge Co-operative Work of Ohio State Grant.
Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by us express prepaid. Write for Booklet No. 1.
The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, O.



Be Sure and Work the Horse

HE CAN WORK EVERY DAY

If you use Bickmore's Gall Cure your teams can work right along and be cured of Saddle and Harness Galls, Chafes, Rope Burns, Cuts, Scratches, Grease Heel, etc. while in harness. The more work the quicker the cure.

BICKMORE'S GALL CURE

Is the standard Remedy for all these and similar troubles. Is excellent for Mange and Sore Teats in cows. Above trade mark is on every box of Genuine Bickmore's Gall Cure. For sale by dealers everywhere. Money refunded if it fails. Sample and Horse Book every farmer should read 10c.
Bickmore Gall Cure Co., Box 935, Old Town, Maine.

HAAS-OLEUM

COAL TAR DISINFECTANT AND

Sheep, Hog and Cattle Dip

None Better. Gallons, \$1.25. 5 gal. Cans, \$5.00. Special prices in barrel lots. Use HAAS' HOG REMEDY, standard of America for 30 years. 25 lb. Cans, \$6.75. 12 1/2 lb. Cans, \$3.75. Send for free "HOG LOGOLOGY," expert treatise on swine-raising.

Free goods to cover transportation charges.
DR. JOS. HAAS REMEDY CO.,
112 So. Penna St. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

A Neat Binder for your back numbers can be had for 30 cents. Address our Business Department.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS

First Cockerel, Richmond, 1908.



Strawberry Hill Poultry Yards,

Box 287, Richmond, Va.

I. Davenport Williams, Prop. and Supt.

Mem. Am. Leghorn Club,
Mem. Am. S. C. B. Leghorn Club,
Mem. Va. Poultry Assn.

At Richmond, January 9-15 (Judge Wittman), 1st Cockerel, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Pullet; 3 specials, including 2 silver cups for best display in class offered by Am. S. C. B. Leghorn Club and Virginia breeders. At Jamestown, 4th pen, 6th Cockerel on immature birds. Also highest awards Va. State Fair and Richmond, 1906. EGGS from exhibition matings, both pullet and cockerel line, \$3 per 15, \$5 for 30, \$7 for 50, \$10 for 75, \$12 for 100. From utility matings, \$1 per 15, \$6 for 100. Two-thirds hatch guaranteed or number of eggs duplicated at half price. Stock for sale at all times.

Carolina Poultry FarmC. H. PETTIGREW, Proprietor,
Route 5, Reidsville, N. C.

Eggs for hatching, \$1 per 15, \$3 per 100. White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds, Single Comb White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Partridge Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons and Single Comb Black Minorcas.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Royal Reds—Orpingtons.

Bred to lay from quality that wins. Rose (Tuttle strain) and Single Comb (Hansen strain) R. I. Reds and Buff Orpingtons (Willow Brook strain), the very best strains extant. Winners at York, Washington, Jamestown. Eggs \$2 and \$4 per 15, \$8 per 100. Baby Chicks, \$3 per 15.

Locust Mount Poultry Farm, George W. Sweeting, Sharon, Harford County, Maryland.

Black Langshans

Eggs for Sale from Prize-Winning Stock.

A Few Good Cockerels Left.

JOHN C. ADAMS,
Bristol, Virginia-Tennessee.

Please mention the Southern Planter.

solved matter the extreme variation is 14 times the average content of the water.

The sampling station at Richmond is but one of many that have been maintained by the Survey on important rivers during the last two years in its work of determining the value of the water resources of the country. The series of analyses that have been obtained as the result of this work furnish data concerning the chemical and mechanical denudation of the country by means of the streams, as well as much information of value in determining the adaptability of the waters for domestic or industrial purposes. A report on the subject is in preparation and will be published by the Survey during this summer.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AT A SACRIFICE.

We call particular attention to the half-page advertisement of Myer & Son, Bridgeville, Del., in which is offered all that remains of the Delaware herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Messrs. Myer & Son had the great misfortune to have every building on their place, excepting the residence, destroyed by fire, and as they are primarily in the nursery business, they were caught in a very awkward predicament of having all their early fruit crop on their hands, also this splendid herd of cattle, and there was no place to handle the latter at all. They write us that they will positively refuse no reasonable offer which may be made them. They simply cannot afford to, for as previously stated their other business is pressing them to the limit. Their misfortune, however, presents a splendid opportunity for farmers and stockmen to buy some very fine stock at very reasonable prices. The chief herd bull, Prince Barbara, is a son of the great champion, Prince Ito, who sold for \$9,100. Another good bull is Pride General II, a great breeding and show bull by Heather Blackbird. The cows are of quite as good breeding. It will, therefore, be seen that there is no inferior blood in this herd. Send to Myer & Son for a circular of their offerings.

"SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING."

A good stand of plants is always a pleasure to look at and the forerunner of a fine crop at harvest time; whilst a poor field of stunted, weak looking plants is an eye-sore to all beholders. If the 50,000 farmers and growers who read this paper want to secure the good stand of plants described above, a penny postal card addressed to The Masters Planter Co., Chicago, Illinois, will bring a reply telling them how to secure this grand, good stand of plants and all about it. Don't delay another hour, but send along your inquiry immediately, as this SECRET IS YOURS FOR THE ASKING.

Eggs For Hatching

From winners at Virginia State Fair and Virginia Poultry Association. Only raise the

WHITE WYANDOTTE

and guarantee good hatches and fertility—\$1.25 for 15, \$2 for 30, \$5 for 100.

WHITE MUSCOVY DUCK

Eggs, from winners at Jamestown and Richmond shows, 20 cents each.

R. RANDOLPH TAYLOR,

Hickory Bottom Poultry Farm,
Negrofoot, Va.

R. F. D. No. 2, Beaver Dam, Va.

N&W FARM**White Plymouth Rocks**

Best stock FISCHEL strain

Eggs \$1.00 per setting;

No birds for sale.

A few HAMPSHIRE PIGS also

The black hog with white belt. Prices reasonable,

S. M. GEYER, Manager,

Norfolk & Western Ry. Farm, Ivor, Va.

**"RINGLET"****BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

EXCLUSIVELY.

E. B. Thompson's celebrated strain. Bred for high quality, not quantity. My winning at Virginia Poultry Association Show, Richmond, prove it. First and third prize Cock, first and third prize Hen, and first prize Pen and Association's special for best display in Barred Rocks. My birds cannot be excelled in egg production, size, vigor and beauty. Grand yards mated for 1908 egg season. They will produce results that will please you. Eggs from all yards, \$2 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Address LESLIE H. McCUE, Box 4,
Afton, Va.

BARRED ROCKS

Hens and Pullets mated with first and second prize Cockerels at Virginia State Fair, 1907. No better or finer matings. Size, markings and laying qualities the best. Eggs, 75 cents for 15, \$4 per 100. Send check, postal or express money order.
WRS. WILLIAM P. BURKS, Route No. 1, Bedford City, Va.

DeWITT'S FINE POULTRY CATALOG.

Sixty varieties of Pure-Bred Poultry. Illustrated. Prices of stock and eggs upon request. Catalogue 10 cents, redeemable on first order.

DeWITT POULTRY FARM,
Highland Park, Richmond, Va.

GOOD

Eggs for Hatching

Plenty of time yet to raise good Leghorns.

During June I will sell S. C. B. Leghorn eggs at \$5 per 100. \$2.50 for 50; \$1 for 15. Full count, safe delivery, good fertile eggs guaranteed. S. C. W. Leghorn eggs, \$1.25 for 15; \$3 for 50. Two broods of W. H. Turkeys for sale. Hen and 20 poults 4 weeks old for \$10. 100 S. C. B. Leghorn yearling hens for sale at \$10 the dozen.

CAL HUSSELMAN,
Highland Springs, Va.

Orders now Being Booked

—FOR—

S. C. B. Leghorn Eggs.....\$1 for 15
Buff Rock Eggs.....\$1 for 15
Mammoth Pekin Duck Eggs..\$1 for 11
W. H. Turkey Eggs.....\$2 for 9
Eight old Pekin Ducks, \$1 each.
Write for prices by the hundred.

Stock of Above Breeds for Sale.
LAUREL HILL POULTRY FARM,
Roxbury, Va.

Poplar Hill Poultry Farm



Dr. H. H. LEE
Prop., R. F. D. 4
Lexington, Va.
Breeder and shipper of Silver Laced Wyandottes. Fresh Eggs for hatching from high scoring birds, bred to lay \$1 per 15. No more stock for sale at present.

SPRING BROOK POULTRY FARM.

Calpeper, Va., H. H. Scott, Prop.
Breeder of Northup strain Black Minorcas, Whitman strain of Brown Leghorns, and the best Silver-Laced Wyandottes. Have been breeding Black Minorcas six years, always with the best type in view. Stock and Eggs in season at very moderate prices, considering the quality. Write me for prices and full particulars.

White Plymouth Rocks!!

At Herndon Show—"Clean Sweep."
Have mated first Cockerel with first Hen, first pen and second Pullet from this show. Can spare few eggs from this pen—\$2 for 15—guaranteeing fertility. My stock is excellent.

C. M. WALKER, HERNDON, VA.
Secretary of Herndon Poultry Association.

VALLEY FARM BARRED P. ROCKS S. C. B. LEGHORNS

The finest lot of young chicks I ever raised, fast coming to maturity, nicely marked. Correspondence cheerfully answered. Circulars free.
CHARLES C. WINE,
Mt. Sidney, Va.



45 BREEDS BEST POULTRY

Fine book illustrates and tells all about poultry, feeding, care, diseases, our big premium offer. Low price for stock and eggs. Best way to rid poultry of lice, make money, etc., only 10c.
JOHN E. HEATWOLE, Harrisonburg, Va.

Please mention the Southern Planter.

HINTS BY MAY MANTON.

The house dress that is made in semi-princess style, or with the skirt and waist joined by means of a belt, is always a satisfactory one. It is simple and easy to make, it means an assurance of perfect neatness and it is comfortable and satisfactory from every point of view. This one is shown in one of the simple printed washable fabrics that are so attractive this season with collar and cuffs of plain color, but it will be found satisfactory



5985 House Dress, 32 to 42 bust.

TO BE MADE WITH ELBOW OR LONG SLEEVES, WITH INVERTED PLAITS OR GATHERS AT THE BACK.

for chambray, for gingham, percale, lawn, baptiste, all materials of the sort. It can be made with the rollover collar and three-quarter sleeves shown, or finished high at the throat and worn with a stock and with sleeves that extend to the wrists, so that it can be varied to suit almost every taste and need.

The dress consists of the blouse portion and the skirt. The blouse is made in shirt waist style with plain fronts and back, and is finished with a box

FRESH EGGS A SPECIALTY.

For June and July sales, Indian Runner Duck eggs, 13 for \$1; Line-Bred Barred Plymouth Rocks, 75c for 15. \$1.25 for 30; W. H. Turkey eggs 15 cents each. My birds are of best breeding, large sized, good layers, correct in plumage, all eggs carefully selected and well packed. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MRS. M. F. GOOCH,
Somerset, Orange Co., Va.

Eggs For Hatching.

FROM NOTED WINNING STRAINS.
Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1 per 15; Mammoth Pekin Ducks, \$1.50 per 15. Lower rates made on larger numbers.

A few choice M. B. Turkeys, Ducks and Cockerels for sale.

Leslie D. Kline, Vacluse, Va.

Glenview Orpingtons.

S. C. BUFFS EXCLUSIVELY.

My breeding pens this year include all my Richmond winners. Eggs will be shipped from nothing but the best. \$2.50 per sitting of 15.

B. S. HORNE, KESWICK, VA.



PURE-BRED R. C.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Eggs at farmers' prices. Special rates for Incubator Eggs.

Miss LIZZIE G. SMITH,
R. F. D., Wellville, Va.
Member R. R. R. Club.

RHODE ISLAND REDS BOTH COMBS.

Eggs from pure-bred, high class stock at \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30 and \$4.50 per 60.

Also a nice home and store for sale or rent. Main building has 14 rooms. All necessary outbuildings. The whole nearly new. Write

CLINTON HENSLEY, Prop. Elkton Poultry Farm, Elkton, Va.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

FROM PRIZE-WINNING R. C.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

At \$1 per sitting of 15 or three sittings for \$2.50.

MRS. L. E. SMITH, Appomattox, Va.

"EAST VIEW"

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES.

Exclusively. Rob Biddy for wooden hen. Eggs \$1 for 15, \$3 for 50, \$5 for 100, \$7 for 150.

Mrs. W. S. Chichester, Aquasco, Md.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED

Send sketch for free report as to patentability. Guide Book and What to Invent, with valuable list of inventions wanted sent free. One million dollars offered for one invention; \$16,000 for others. Patents secured by us advertised free in World's Progress. Sample free.

EVANS & WILKENS,
848 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Tell the advertiser where you saw his advertisement.

ROSE-COMB

Rhode Island Reds

EXCLUSIVELY.



If you want to raise fine chickens; if you want a fine laying strain of the best general purpose fowl in the world get some eggs for hatching from
Miss Louise V. Spencer,
 Blackstone, Va.
 Member of Rhode Island Red Club of America.

SCOTCH COLLIES FOR SALE.

For this month I am offering you choice Puppies at special prices. My \$10 males at \$9, \$8 females at \$6. Eligible to registry, tracing to many Ch. dogs. Pedigree furnished. Colors, beautiful sables with fancy markings. Parents trained drivers.

Remember this offer for June only. Write me at once. I can please you. Address **H. H. ARBUCKLE, Edgewood Stock Farm, Maxwelton, W. Va.**

SHEPHERD DOGS

One very fine Shepherd Bitch 2 years old, with pups by a fine Shepherd dog. She is well broken and a very beautiful animal. Also a 6-months-old spayed Shepherd bitch that will make a fine stock dog.

W. M. WATKINS, SAXE, VA.

COLLIE PUPPIES

Out of Prize Winners in England and America. Beautifully marked sable and white. Prices reasonable considering their high quality.

Address **J. W. CUMMINS & SON,**
 Broad Acres Stock Farm,
 Herndon, Va.
 Box 214.

PURE-BRED

SCOTCH COLLIE

pups out of and by registered stock. Will be ready for delivery by June 15. Order early if you want something nice. For prices address,

C. R. PETTYJOHN,
 Care of Tate Spring Farm
 LYNCHBURG, VA.

WOMEN MAKE MONEY.

Any person can make lots of money tinselling post cards in spare time. Even a child can do it.

For 10 cents I will send you two Beautiful Embossed Cards, your name tinselled on them in sparkling colors, and enclose Free full instructions for doing this beautiful work. Write us about it.

JOHN R. SHACKELFORD, 415 Shepherd St. Petersburg, Va.

"Feeds and Feeding"

AND

The Southern Planter

for only \$2.25, including delivery of the book. This is Professor Henry's great work on Feeds and Feeding Stock and is the recognized standard everywhere. Every one with half dozen head of stock should have it.

Southern Planter,
 Richmond, Va.

plait. It includes sleeves that can be finished with bands and roll over cuffs in elbow length or made long and finished with over-laps and straight cuffs, in regulation style. The skirt is seven gored and can be laid in inverted plaits or gathered at the back. The closing at the waist is made at the centre front of the skirt at the seam to the left of the front and the belt connects the two.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 11½ yards 24, 8 yards 32 or 5¼ yards 44 inches wide with ¾ yard 27 inches wide for collar and cuffs.

The pattern 5985 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.



5969 Child's One-Piece Dress,
 2, 4 and 6 years.

One piece garments are greatly in favor just now, and the children's dresses unquestionably have much to commend them. They are so simple that making becomes a trivial matter, they launder with ease and with success yet they are becoming and attractive withal. This one can be made from linen, gingham, chambray, percale, any of the pretty printed washable fabrics and, indeed, from anything of a similar nature. In the illustration the belt, the shoulder straps and the cuffs are of embroidery, while the material is pale blue linen.

The dress is made in one piece, there being only under-arm and sleeve seams. It is opened at the shoulders, and the shoulder straps allow of an invisible closing. The belt holds the fullness in place at the waist line.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (4 years) is 2½ yards 24, 1¾ yards 32 or 1½ yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern 5969 is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4 and 6 years of age and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents.

Now is the Time

If you propose buying a

Percheron Stallion

do so as soon as the present season in the stud is over. I will sell you one at two-thirds of his value then as my crop of young ones are crowding my stables, and I cannot winter them without building additional stables.

Greys, browns, and bays; the best lot from yearlings to six years old that I ever owned; some as good as they make them.

JOHN F. LEWIS,

Lynnwood, Virginia.

N. & W. R. R.

THOROUGHBRED HORSES FOR SALE

Mabel Lyon, Brown Filly, by imported Fatherless, foaled May 15, 1904, No. 40106; first dam, Sarmaline by imported Order.

Kathleen Gray, Black Mare, by Jim Gray, foaled April 16, 1895, No. 6447; first dam, Katie C., by imported Charax.

Agnes Gray, Black or Brown Mare, by Jim Gray, foaled May 23, 1901, No. 29554; first dam, St. Olga, by imported St. Blaise.

Chestnut Colt, No. 40105, foaled April 7, 1904, by imported Potentate; first dam, Grayon, by Jim Gray.

Chestnut Colt, 2 years old, by imported Fatherless; first dam, Grayon, by Jim Gray.

Correspondence solicited.

S. H. WILSON, Byrdville, Va.

HORSE BARGAINS

A splendid pair of Mare Mule Colts, coming 3 years old, well bred, well grown, stylish, handsome, well broken to plow and wagon; will drive single or double. These mules have been plowing this spring and are as tough as ordinary 5-year-old mules. Price, \$350. In 12 or 18 months will bring \$500.

One splendid Sorrel Gelding, 3 years old, compactly built, easy to keep, works well everywhere, rides and drives well. A splendid family and work horse. Price, \$150. Will soon be worth \$200 in any market.

These colts will be sold under a full guarantee.

W. M. WATKINS, SAXE, VA.

FOR MORGAN COLTS

and Fillies and High-Bred Fox Hound puppies, address

Dr. JOHN D. MASSENGILL, Blountville, Tenn.

A Neat Binder for your back numbers can be had for 30 cents. Address our Business Department.

Hunter of Biltmore 3d

(86,468) out of the **Huntress** and by the **Mammoth Loyal Lee of Francesca**, is a hog of great scale, with a head that is a marvel in shortness and beauty, with a body that is long, massive and low to the ground, with as good hams, legs, and feet as any hog in the United States, and the sire of as many good pigs as any living Berkshire boar.



Hunter is ably assisted by

Valaria 88706.

a boar of great length, depth and finish, and by

Earhart's Model Premier

one of the best sons of Baron Premier 3d., by the grand champion, Premier Longfellow.

The above mentioned boars represent the best breeding known to the student of Berkshires and mated with my famous Silver Tips and Storm King Sows, are producing pigs worthy of a place in the best herds in America. If interested in better hogs, you can make no mistake in getting something of this breeding. Address

D. E. EARHART,
Nokesville, Va.

PURE BRED Berkshires

Are you trying to improve your hogs? No other stock pays better. I can start you right. My herd is headed by Premier Tramp and his sire. You saw him at last State Fair, won first prize in Virginia class; second in open to all, Weight 223 at 6 months old. I have for sale March and April pigs. Let me make you a bargain price on a good one or a pair. Send for circular.

E. F. SOMMERS, Somersset, Va.

SUNNYSIDE BERKSHIRES.

Boars in service. "Premier Duke," son of Premier Longfellow; "Peerless Premier," sired by Lord Premier III, and Imported "Hightide Commons." Also a number of sows rich in Premier blood. Prices reasonable.

W. R. WALKER, UNION, S. C.

Please mention The Southern Planter.



Eloise H. 214628. Sire, Coquette's John Bull; dam, Clara's Pet; 2 years old and a promising member of the Milnwood Dairy Herd. Maj A. R. Venable, Jr., owner, Farmville, Va. She tested 5.8 butter fat.

CAUSTIC BALSAM CURES SHOE-BOILS AND FOUNDER.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam has given me perfect satisfaction in the treatment of shoeboils and founder. I can recommend it highly for use on horses and cattle.—FREDERICK E. WINKLER, Cedon, Va.

ABSORBINE stops lameness, kills pain, removes bog spavins, thoroughpins, splints, wind puffs, shoe boils, enlarged glands, and similar bunches in a mild and pleasant manner. \$2.00 per bottle at all druggists or delivered express prepaid upon receipt of price. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 109 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

FOR PREVENTION OF BLACK-LEG.

Lebanon, Ky., April 29, 1908.
Parke, Davis & Co.,

Detroit, Michigan.

Gentlemen:

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that during the last six years, since using your Blacklegoids, I have not lost a single cow or calf. I vaccinate 30 or 40 cattle each year, as soon as they appear on my premises. For the benefit of stockraisers who have not used Parke, Davis & Co's. Blackleg Vaccine, and who may not be familiar with it, I wish to say that I lost several hundred dollars' worth of cattle most every year before beginning its use. I heartily urge farmers to make use of your produce, as it costs only a few cents for a vaccination, and saves so much.

Very respectfully,
F. J. ROBERTS.

Mathews Co., Va., Mar. 31, '08.

I would not be without the Southern Planter and think it is the most useful farm paper for this section that I have ever seen.

GEO. Y. HUNDLEY.

REDUCTION SALE OF

BERKSHIRE HOGS

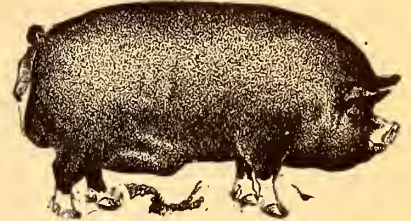
I will offer for sale on Thursday, June 18, 1908, beginning at 10 o'clock, the following:

Twelve Brood Sows.

Nine Boars from 12 to 18 months.

Fifteen Selected Gilts.

Forty Spring Pigs.



This will be an opportunity to secure at your own price, hogs sired by a grandson of Lord Premier, 50001; Duke of Bedford, 82931. My herd boar is one of the best hogs in Virginia and carries some of the best blood in the United States, and my sows are also of noted strains. These hogs are farm raised and in good breeding and growing condition and not stuffed for show. Sale on my farm. Railroad station, Thaxton, Va. Conveyance meet morning trains. Any inquiries by mail answered.

E. LODGE ROSS,

Glen Hilton Farm, R. F. D. No. 3,

Bedford City, Va.

Railroad station, Thaxton, Va.

HIGH-CLASS BERKSHIRES FOR SALE

Pigs by Manor Baron 2nd, 101342, a son of Baron Premier 3rd, 75021, considered one of the best boars living. His sire sold for \$2,000; Dam a little mate to Lord Premier 60001, who sold for \$1,500. My sows are by such boars as Gentry's Model 55000.

Prices reasonable, quality and breeding considered.

CLINTON T. HARNSEBERGER,
Elkton, Va.



BERKSHIRES

An exceptionally fine lot of Pure Bred Pigs; also nice young Boar and Bred Sows for sale at grade prices.

GLENMOORE FARM,
D. D. HUNT,
Charlottesville, Va.

CHESTER WHITES.

"The best hog on earth." Shall be pleased to fill your orders for spring Pigs. My stock is A-No. 1. Satisfaction guaranteed.

S. M. Wisecarver, Rustburg, Va.

**THOROUGHbred
BERKSHIRE BOARS,
JERSEY BULL CALVES,
DORSET BUCK LAMBS.**

Sire of Calves, FLYING FOX, 65456, son of Flying Fox, who sold for \$7,500 at the Cooper sale, 1902.

All stock in best condition and guaranteed as represented.

F. T. ENGLISH, Centreville, Md.

.. Berkshires ..

My Bltmore Sows have a fine lot of Pigs ready for shipment at the small sum of \$5 each. Pedigrees furnished if desired.

B. E. WATSON, Stuart's Draft, Va.

THE GOLDENROD BERKSHIRES*

Daisy Girl, No. 90478, sired by Imp. Sir John Bull, II, No. 76416, farrowed ten pigs April 15, 1908. More choice sows to farrow. Order now. Some nice August Gilts, open or bred. Prices reasonable. Only first-class individuals sold.

Dr. J. B. TUTTLE, Craigsville, Va.

**Tamworth Pigs
From Registered Stock of Fine
BREEDING.**

VOLNEY OSBURN,
Bluemont, Loudoun Co., Va.

**PURE BRED
BERKSHIRE PIGS
AND
SHROPSHIRE LAMBS**

OF BOTH SEXES FOR SALE AT
FARMERS' PRICES.
DILLEMUTH BROS., Blackstone, Va.

**STERLING HERD
REG. DUROC-JERSEYS.
AND TAMWORTH SWINE**

Duroc Boars ready for service.
R. W. WATSON, Petersburg, Va.

MEADOW BROOK FARM



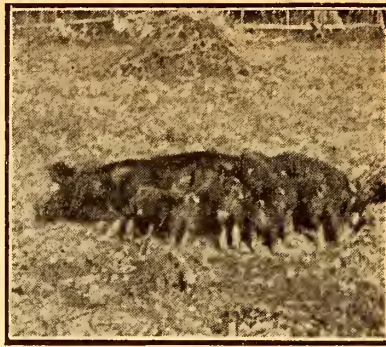
Large Improved
Yorkshires from
best imported stock
at reasonable
prices.

J. D. Thomas, Prop.,
Round Hill, Va.

O. I. C. BOARS

READY FOR SERVICE. ALSO PIGS
FOR SALE. ALL REGISTERED.
D. WILLIAM GOOD, FARLAND, VA.

Always mention The Southern
Planter when writing advertisers



"Trying to make hogs of themselves"
a husky litter of Berkshires owned by
Samuel R. Carter, Esq., Ashland, Va.

REPORTS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Bureau of Animal Industry. Bull. 104. The Medical Milk Commissions and the Production of Certified Milk in the United States. Bureau of Biological Survey. Circular 63. Destruction of Wolves and Coyotes. Office of Experiment Stations. Annual Report of the Office, 1906. Forest Service. Bull. 77. Forest Products of the United States, 1906. Forest Service. Circular 140. What Forestry has Done. Forest Service. Circular 146. Experiment with Railway Cross-ties. Forest Service. Circular 147. Progress in Chestnut Pole Preservation. Bureau of Plant Industry. Circular 7. The Field Treatment of Tobacco Root-rot. Bureau of Soils. Bull. 51. Absorption of Vapors and Gases by Soils. Farmers' Bulletin 321. The Use of Splitlog Drag on Earth Roads. Farmers' Bulletin 327. The Conservation of Natural Resources. Farmers' Bulletin 323. Clover Farming on the Sandy Jack-pine Lands of the North. Farmers' Bulletin 325. Small Farms in the Corn Belt. Farmers' Bulletin 326. Building Up a Run Down Cotton Plantation. United States Department of the Interior. Bureau of Education Bull. 1, 1908. On the Training of Persons to Teach Agriculture in the Public Schools. Cornell Experiment Station. Ithaca, N. Y. Bull. 251. Plant Breeding for Farmers. Illinois Experiment Station. Urbana, Ill. Bull. 123. The Fertility in Illinois Soils. Circular 116. Phosphorus and Humus in Relation to Illinois Soils. Louisiana Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, La. Bull. 105. Diseases Affecting Rice.

GROVE FARM

Brooklandville, Maryland.
P. O. Lutherville, R. F. D.; Telephone
and telegraph, 42-K, Town.
The property or
James McK. and I. B. Merryman.

GUERNSEYS

The kind that win. Not beaten in 1907. Shown Maryland State Fair, Allentown, Pa., Mt. Holly, N. J., Trenton, N. J., Richmond, Va., and Hagerstown, Md. When you buy get the best. A few pure-bred Heifers and Bull Calfr dropped April 16, 1907, out of Imp. Lady Simon, by Milford Lassie II Anchor, the Bull that wins.

Our Berkshires were unbeaten wherever shown. Write for prices.

**Fine ANGUS Calves
AT FARMERS' PRICES.**

Several 15-16 Grade Angus Bull Calves ready for service. Will make superb bulls for grading up herds.

Several Registered Angus Bull and Heifer Calves. Fine individuals, whose development has been pushed since the day they were dropped.

All these calves will be sold at farmers' prices. Write at once if you want one of them.

W. M. WATKINS & SON,
Saxe, Charlotte County, Va.

ANGUS CATTLE.

**SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.
ESSEX PIGS.**

One choice Angus Cow, 5 years old; two choice Pure Bred Bulls, one and two years old. A number of South-down Lambs, May, June and July delivery, and a few Essex Pigs for July and August delivery.

L. G. JONES, TOBACCOVILLE, N. C.

Devon Herd Established 1884. Hampshire Down Flock Established 1880.

DEVON CATTLE

**BULLS AND HEIFERS,
HAMPSHIREDOWN SHEEP,
RAMS AND EWES.**

ROBERT J. FARRER, Orange, Va.

Hereford Cattle

Several young, Pure-Bred Registered Bulls for sale at farmers' prices. Excellent strain and fine individuals. Also Grade Hereford Cows and Heifers.

WILLIAM C. STUBBS, Valley Front Farm, Sassafras, Gloucester Co., Va.

ROCK SPRING FARM

Offers for Sale

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

of the best strains; registered Duroc and Berkshire Swine; Breeding stock and eggs from B. Rocks, Pekin Ducks, White Holland Turkeys and Guineas.

H. T. HARRISON, Prop.
Leesburg, Va.

WALNUT HILLS HERD

Reg. Angus Cattle

Yearlings and Calves for sale.
J. P. THOMPSON, ORANGE, VA.

An extra fine lot of REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE.



I Offer

One 3-year-old Imported Ram, a fine individual, \$35.

Eleven 2-year-old Rams, an extra fine lot, well woolled, good size, \$18 to \$20.

Fifteen yearling Rams, good individuals, good sized and well marked, \$15 to \$20.

Ten ewe lambs, \$12 to \$15; 20 ram lambs, \$12 to \$15; 20 ewes from 1 to 4 years old, \$15 to \$20; 6 ewes from 5 to 7 years old, \$12.

All of the above stock is registered, or will be, for purchaser.

Place your order early and get first choice. 5 per cent off above prices if taken before August 1st.

A selection will be made and sheep kept for purchaser upon deposit of one fourth purchase price.

All prices F. O. B. Chestertown.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES and POLAND CHINAS.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Refunded.
H. R. GRAHAM, Chestertown, Md.

EDGEWOOD STOCK FARM

DORSETS.

Our fall lambs are now ready for you. Let us hear from you promptly this year.

J. D. ARBUCKLE & SONS,
Maxwelton, Greenbrier County,
West Virginia.

DORSETS.

We offer a number of flock headers in yearling, two and three-year-old Rams; also, few choice Imported Ewes. Write us soon before this lot is culled over.

E. WING & BRO., Mechanicsburg, O.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Young and Mature Stock
AIRLIE FARM, Warrenton, Va.

H. C. GROOME, Prop.

- Bull. 104. Feeding Black Strap Molasses to Young Calves. Massachusetts Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass. Bull. 122. Poultry Keeping for Egg Production.
- Bull. 123. Fungicides, Insecticides, and Spraying Directions. Minnesota Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park, Minn. Bull. 107. Corn Breeding in Minnesota.
- Bull. 108. The So-called Green Bug and Other Grain Aphids in Minnesota in 1907.
- Nebraska Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb. Bull. 106. Does it Pay to Spray Nebraska Apple Orchards? Press Bull. 109. Pocket Gophers.
- New York Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y. Bull. 297. Some Fruit Rot Notes.
- Bull. 300. Alfalfa Aided by Soil Inoculation.
- Bull. 301. Protecting Cabbage Plant Beds from Maggots.
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- Virginia Weather Service, Richmond, Va. Report for April, 1908.
- West Virginia Experiment Station, Morgantown, W. Va. Bull. 113. Notes on the Habits of the Mice, Moles and Shrews.
- Bull. 115. Poultry Experiments.
- Bull. 116. Starting Young Orchards.

OUT OF HIS CLASS.

There is a clerk in the employ of a Philadelphia business man who, while a fair worker, is yet an individual of pronounced eccentricity, says Harper's Weekly.

One day a wire basket fell off the top of the clerk's desk and scratched his cheek. Not having any court plaster at hand, he slapped on three two-cent postage stamps and continued his work.

A few minutes later he had occasion to take some papers to his employer's private office. When he entered, the "old man" observed the postage stamps on his cheek and fixed him with an astonished stare.

"Look here, Jenkins!" he exclaimed, "you are carrying too much postage for second-class matter!"

HARVARD AND YALE.

In times of athletic rivalry no sentiment expresses the thoughts of a Harvard man better than "To hell with Yale." Dean Briggs of the Faculty, and the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, veteran clergyman and chaplain of the United States Senate, once went down to Soldiers Field together at such a time.

"Where are you going, Dean?" asked a friend.

"To yell with Hale," answered the smiling Briggs patriotically and with diplomacy.

—March Lippincott's.

Holstein-Friesians.

Pontiac Sires

FROM

HYGEIA HERD

SONS OF

Pontiac Calypso's Son,

Dam—Pontiac Calypso, A. R. O., 28.43 pounds.

Sire's dam—Beryl Wayne, A. R. O., 27.87 pounds.

We have a few very fine service bulls left for sale by this sire, and several bull calves from some of Hygeia Herd's best females.

Individuals are right; breeding is right; prices are right.
Get in the line of progress.

Write to-day and get prices and

Address: **Crozet, Albemarle Co., Virginia.**
J. B. Loomis, Supt.,
Dr. W. F. Carter, Prop.

"Glenara Stock Farm"

Spring Offering

Reg. Shorthorn (dual purpose) Bull Calves.

Reg. Dorset Ram Lambs and a few Yearling Rams.

Reg. Poland-China Boar Pigs. Dams and sires of all breeding stock offered imported to Virginia from England, Canada or Western United States. Farmers prices.

Address **JOHN BUTLER SWANN, Marshall, Va.**

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

To secure pure-bred stock. Chester White, Poland-China and Berkshire Pigs; Jersey Bulls and Heifers; Lincoln, Hampshire and Shropshire Down Sheep; Scotch Collie Dogs. Variety of poultry. Send 2-cent stamp for circular.

EDWARD WALTER, West Chester, Pa.

JACKS and SADDLERS

Imported Catalonian, Malyorca and Kentucky Mammoth Jacks, Saddle Horses and Tamworth Hogs.

We are the largest breeders and importers of Jacks in America.

J. F. COOK & CO., Lexington, Ky.

Please mention the Southern Planter.

Lynnwood Stock Farm

Can furnish a number of extra
Fine Young Registered

Short Horn Bulls

12 to 18 months and several good
enough to head first class herds,
all bred from Prize Winners on
Sires side and several on their dams

ALSO

Reg. Berkshire Hogs

at reasonable figures.

JNO. F. LEWIS,

Lynnwood,
Rockingham County, - - Va.

For Sale or Trade

Thoroughbred Stallion by Tennyson,
dam by Im. Medlar; Standard Bred
Stallions by Bedworth, dam by Baron
Posey; also one by Young Travelliar,
dam by Lap Wing; also a pair of
geldings by Pilot Medium, Jr.

PERCIVAL HICKS, North, Va.

Always mention The Southern
Planter when writing advertisers.

WANT ADS.

Rates 2 cents per word. Cash with
order. Initials and figures count as
one word; 25 cents minimum charge.

POULTRY, ETC.

SALMON FAVEROLLES, THE LEAD-
ing utility fowl, 13 eggs \$4., Silver
Spangled Hamburgs, Partridge Wy-
andottes, Silver-laced Wyandottes,
Golden Seabright Bantams, White
Rocks, Cornish, Indian Games, White
Pekin ducks, White Guineas, Pearl
Guineas, 13 eggs \$1. Buff Bronze
turkeys, 11 eggs \$2. Guineas and
Hamburgs for sale; Hamburgs \$2,
male or female, trio \$5. Guineas, pair
\$1.50 to \$3. Circular 15 varieties. A.
E. Parsons, Berkshire, N. Y.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, 11
for \$1.50. My ducks came from
"Exmoor Farms," winners of first
honors at New York Poultry Show
on "Indian Runners," whilst one of
my drakes comes from a breeder
who won first at Chicago. If you
try these ducks you will find they
cost little to keep and will far sur-
pass the best breeds of hens for
eggs. I think they will largely dis-
place hens when their merits are
known. W. W. Henry, Jr., Broad
Run, Va.

FIFTEEN EGGS STANDARD BRED
Buff Rocks for \$1; hens on free
range. Fifty-five hens, average
weight 7½, trap nested to 110 eggs;
eight cocks, good color, weigh an
average of 9½. Fertility guaranteed
at 75 per cent. John E. Morris, Jr.,
Orange, Va.

WHEN GOVERNOR SMITH SLEPT.

When Governor Smith, of Georgia,
was Secretary of the Interior in
Cleveland's cabinet, he was once call-
ed home to Atlanta on business. The
duties incident to his leaving had
thoroughly wearied the brawny Secre-
tary, so he retired early to his berth
for a good night's rest. Mr. Smith
never does anything by halves, and
the sonorous cadences of ever-increas-
ing volume which proceeded from his
apartment gave evidence that his ut-
terances of the day did not greatly
exceed in forcefulness those of the
night. But after two hours his tran-
quil slumber was disturbed by the per-
sistent nudging of the porter. That
official was asking, "Boss, is you
awake?"

"Of course I am awake," Mr. Smith
replied. "What do you want?"

"Boss, I hope dat you will pardon
me, sah, but I was jest goin' to ask
you to be so kind as to stay awake
for jest about fifteen minutes 'till de
rest of de passengers can git to sleep."

Shenandoah Co., Va., Apl. 4, '08.

I think the Southern Planter the
best of its kind that comes to this
office.

M. M. ORNDOFF.

Chesterfield Co., Va., Mar. 31, '08.

We are very much pleased with the
Southern Planter and it has been a
great help to us. S. E. MILLER.

KENTUCKY JACK FARM.



Is the wholesak
house for Jacks, as
we breed and raise
the Big, Mammoth,
Kentucky Jacks, and
can sell you a first-
class Jack 25 to 50
per cent. cheaper
than a dealer or
speculator can. Write
to-day for prices on

Jacks, Jennets and Mules. A large lot
to select from.

JOE E. WRIGHT, Junction City, Ky

YOU WILL NOT SEE THIS AGAIN.

A beautiful Guernsey Bull Calf,
worth \$75, for \$25. Sire cost \$500. The
finest butter, milk and all-round cattle
in the world.

A. D. DAUGHTREY,
Drewry's Bluff, Va.

REDLANDS FARM

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Ten very fine Bucks ready for
service.

RED POLL BULL

CALVES—VERY FINE.

AARON SEAY, Manager, Carter's
Bridge, Albemarle Co., Va.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—THIRTY

White or Brown Leghorn, \$1.50, 100
\$3.75; Buff Leghorn, 30 eggs \$1.75,
100 \$5; White Wyandotte, White
Rock, White Indian Game, Rhode
Island Reds, Orpington and Anconas,
30 eggs \$2, \$3 per 50. Clarence
Shenk, Luray, Va.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR
sale or exchange for W. Holland tur-
keys, goose feathers, ive stock and
best offers. Eggs \$1 per 15; \$5 per
100. Miss Katie Thompson, Route 3,
Manassas, Va.

RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS FROM
prize winning heavy laying strain \$1
per 26. \$3 per hundred. March
hatched Rhode Island Red chicks 50c
each. Shady Brook Farm, Route 2,
Roanoke, Va.

WYCKOFF SINGLE COMB WHITE
Leghorns exclusively; breeders test-
ed by Hogan's system; 15 eggs 75
cents, 100 \$3.50; Day-Old Chicks 10
cents, \$8 per 100. Grandscope Poul-
try Ranges, Branch A, Apple Grove,
Va.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM THE
celebrated Wyckoff strain of Single
Comb White Leghorns. Prices reason-
able. Write us your needs. Vir-
ginia Poultry and Berry Farm, W. H.
Densmore, manager, Sutherland, Va.

FOR SALE—PURE BLOOD S. C.
Rhode Island Red also Brown Leg-
horn eggs at reduced prices. Little
chicks and full grown birds at
prices to suit the times. Write at
once to Evergreen Farms, Rice De-
pot, Va.

20 BEST WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS
\$1; 30, \$1.40; 50, \$2. Summer clear-
ance sale. Sunnyside, Jonesville, Va.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN

eggs, Kulp strain, 50 cents per 15.
Every egg from hens with winter
laying record of 16 to 22 eggs a
month. I aim to give you all fertile
eggs, securely packed. Three sittings
\$1.20. C. K. Rothgeb, Stephens City,
Frederick Co., Va.

FOR SALE—2 PEKIN DRAKES, \$1
each. Barred P. Rock, Brown Leg-
horns, Rhode Island Reds, Pekin
ducks, 8 weeks old, 50c each, ready
after July 20. Eggs \$1 setting; Drury
B. Baskerville, 823 7th Ave., S. E.
Roanoke, Va.

REDUCTION SALE OF B. P. ROCKS,
Hens 75c each; Pekin ducks 75c.; M.
B. turkey hens one and two years
old, \$2 each. 3 year old Berkshire
boar for sale or exchange for Jersey
heifer. E. F. Sommers, Somerset, Va.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY PRICES
now on Eggs from both combs
"Reds," beautiful and brilliant;
phenomenal layers. Convincing cir-
cular. W. Shook, McGaheysville, Va.

WHITE GUINEA EGGS FOR SALE, \$1
for 15 eggs. The White Guinea is
unsurpassed as a table fowl, meat
white, fine flavor. J. H. Garst,
Salem, Va.

LIVE STOCK.

DO YOU WANT A DUROC JERSEY
pig and a big bargain? If so write
me. I have some of the best blood
that money can buy. Your money
back if not satisfied. Pedigree with
each pig. L. G. Blankenship, Box
202, Roanoke, Va.

GENTLE PONIES FOR CHILDREN—
Pony Stallions, Shropshire Bucks, J.
M. Cunningham, Brandy Station, Va.

Live Stock (Continued).

FOR SALE—REGISTERED LARGE Yorkshire pigs, best Southern stock, 10 weeks old, at \$7 each, as long as present supply lasts. Riverside Park, Morganton, N. C.

FOR SALE—5 LARGE IMPROVED Yorkshire sows bred to farrow in July and August and our larger boar 2 years old, will register and sell the lot for \$150 or \$30 a piece. F. R. Ball, R. F. D. 2., Herndon, Va.

WANTED—PAIR OF GRADE PERCHERON mares, young, kind, good action weight eleven or twelve hundred. T. D. Christian, Box 196, Charlottesville, Va.

BERKSHIRE PIGS OUT OF REGISTERED sows, sired by my boar, Lee's Duke, the son of Master Lee of Blitmore, ten weeks old, \$5 each. S. Burwell, Jr., Kittrell, N. C.

TO SELL, AFTER JUNE 1, 1908, 30 good breeding Ewes and one Shropshire Buck. J. A. Spears, Nellwood, Va.

VALUABLE LARGE TENNESSEE Jack, 5 years old, for sale at sacrifice on account of death of owner. I. L. Platt, Pomona, Fla.

BARGAIN IN DUROC-JERSEY PIGS and Glits, also 100 S. C. White Leghorn Yearling Hens. C. L. Shenk, Luray, Va.

BEFORE BUYING YOUR BERKSHIRE Pigs write me for my prices and breeding. It will pay you. Dr Charles G. Cannaday, Roanoke, Va.

WANTED TO BUY—25 TO 50 DORSET ewes. Must be free from nodular disease and from 2 to 4 years old. Jo. Hardie, Brown Summit, N. C.

O. I. C. PIGS FOR SALE—SPLENDID specimens \$5 each. T. M. Wade, Lexington, Va.

PURE BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR sale \$5 each and pure bred Mammoth Bronze Turkeys for fall delivery. J. H. Colvin, Wolfstown, Va.

FOR SALE—SHETLAND MARE PONY 4 years old. Sound and gentle. A beauty. J. L. Humbert, Charlottesville, Va.

FOR SALE—A NICE LOT OF DUROC Jersey pigs. Prices low, satisfaction guaranteed. O. J. Hutcherson, Route 1, Union Hall, Va.

A FEW THRIFTY PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA pigs, March litter for sale at \$4 each. Both sexes. H. L. Hayes, Bealeton, Va.

YORKSHIRE PIGS, OUT OF IMPORTED Stock; registered and of fine quality, cheap for quick sale. A. H. Wynkoop, Morganton, N. C.

YORKSHIRE HOGS AND HAMPSHIRE sheep of the best breeding at farmers' prices. W. E. Stickley, Strasburg, Va.

REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—TO RENT OR WORK ON Shares—Fine Farm on Dan river, close to fine market for milk, butter, etc., and all farm products. Good buildings, etc. Station on farm only a few hundred yards from dairy barn. A bargain for the right man. For particulars address Oak Hill Stock Farm, Wenoada, Va.

WANTED—A LARGE TRACT HIGH- class grazing lands or large finely improved gentleman's country seat,

Northern Virginia, or possibly an upper James River plantation, in exchange for property in Washington, D. C., with gross rental over \$10,000 per year. Address, giving full particulars and price, "Property," care Southern Planter.

FARM 436 ACRES. 18 ROOM HOUSE. Wind mill. Five barns. \$2,000 worth of timber. Land lays good. Raised last year 2,000 bu. oats, 1,200 bu. buckwheat, 1,000 bu. potatoes. Cut 100 tons hay. These are facts. Price \$6,500. \$3,500 cash, balance 5 years at 5 per cent. Hall's Farm Agency, Owego, N. Y.

SMALL AND LARGE TRUCK FARMS for sale, quick and productive soil; climate equitable, vegetables growing and shipping summer and winter. Write for particulars. S. A. Woodward & Co., Real Estate Agents, Norfolk, Va.

CHEAP LAND WHERE INVALIDS get well without medicine and raise \$200 in fruit per acre. Eden Fruit Colony Company, Dewberry, Harnett County, N. C.

POULTRY FARM FOR RENT NINE miles south of Richmond, three miles to railroad and trolley. Exceptional opportunity. Mrs. E. D. Dorsey, Drewry's Bluff, Va.

WILL YOU SELL YOUR FARM? SELL Direct to buyer. Write J. H. Bonnell, Claremont, Va.

POSITIONS—HELP.

YOUNG LADY WANTED—WE WANT young ladies in the country to sell pretty souvenir post cards for nice premiums or cash. We send you the cards on credit. Write at once and get the cards. LeRoy Bargain Co., Box 202, Roanoke, Va.

FARM MANAGER OF LARGE EXPERIENCE and ability wishes position after July the first. Is thoroughly informed in economic, practical and scientific methods of profitable farming. Has had much experience and success in the management of both white and colored labor and is skilled in the use and care of teams, and also up-to-date farm machinery. Address, Box 13, Rural Route No. 2, Farmville, Va.

POSITION WANTED ON STOCK FARM A young man 27 years of age, who was employed on stock farm for 6 years likes to get a position on a stock farm in Virginia as working foreman. Please address V. W., care Southern Planter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LOCKPORT PUBLISHING COMPANY is offering a book of analyses which is a money saver to the farmer. It contains the formulae of most of the veterinary remedies used in this country. It enables the farmer to make his own stock food, poultry powder, liniments, etc., at one-tenth the present cost. The book costs \$1 and will save several times that amount annually. Write the L. P. Co., Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—TO BUY ALL KINDS Wild Birds and Animals, particularly Tame Deer, Wild Turkeys, White Squirrels, Peafowl, Otters, Red Foxes, Grey Squirrels, Partridges, Pheasants, Beaver. State price when writing. Dr. Cecil French, Naturalist, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—RUFUS RED BELGIAN Hares, \$1 per pair. Jas. H. Whitten, Amherst, Va.

WANTED—HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Old China, English Cut-Glass, Sheffield Plate and Copper Lustre Pitchers. Address, stating what you have, with prices, George Wells, Oak Ridge, Va.

SPECIAL OFFER ON FIRST ORDER for our new style automatic gate in any county. Address, with stamp, Manlove Gate Company, 272 Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE CHEAP—COW OR FIELD Peas. I have several hundred bushels each Whippoorwill and Blue Goose and other varieties. Wire or write me for prices and samples. J. T. Walker, Memphis, Tenn.

COTTON SEED HULLS—THE BEST and cheapest cattle feed. Give them a trial and prove it. Write for prices, sacked or loose, car-load or less. South Atlantic Oil Co., Darlington, S. C.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALU- able Coal Mining Stock for cash, farm land, or live stock. For further information write M. Farley, Stewartsville, Va., Route 1.



Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Frames, Mouldings, Asphalt Roofing, Yards and building.

Covers covering ten acres. Woodward & Son, Richmond, Va.

LIME—WE MANUFACTURE HIGH- Grade Building and Agricultural Lime. Write for prices. Alleghany Lime Company, Inc., Christiansburg, Va.

SLIGHTLY-USED 5-H. P. MIAMI GAS- oline Engine, mounted, guaranteed first-class condition. Stockdell-Myers Hardware Company, Petersburg, Va.

PURE SHEPHERD PUPPIES FOR sale and one 8 months old broke to children's carriage. W. W. Hobson, Ballsville, Va.

SAY GIRLS! ONE DOZEN BEAUTI- ful souvenir post cards, 10 cents. Try a dozen and you will be pleased. LeRoy Bargain Co., Box 202, Roanoke, Va.

COLLIE PUPS FROM PRIZE WIN- ning imported stock, \$5 each. Brood females \$12.50 to \$15 each. Shady Brook Farm, Route 2, Roanoke, Va.

HIGH BRED AND HANDSOME Scotch Collie pups for sale, sable and white. Price \$5 each. T. M. Wade, Lexington, Va.



Gem City Business College

QUINCY, ILL.

Annual attendance 1400. 20 teachers. Students from majority of states. Occu-

Good Positions pies its own \$100,000 specially designed and equipped building. await our graduates. Thorough courses in Short-hand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Actual Business Practice, Penmanship and Mathematics. Write for our beautiful illustrated catalogue giving full information free. D. L. MUSSELMAN, President Lock Box 130 Quincy, Illinois

Tell the advertiser where you saw his advertisement.

ENQUIRERS' COLUMN.

All enquiries must reach us by the 15th of the month previous to the issue, or they cannot be answered until the month following.

GAPES.

I wish you would write something about "gapes" in chickens. What causes it, and what to prevent and cure it? In this month's "Planter," W. W. Henry, Jr., says it can be prevented. Do old hens cause it? I will watch the "Planter," to see my questions answered.

SUBSCRIBER.

Gapes is caused by a small worm, which attaches itself inside the windpipe, and thus obstructs the passage, and unless dislodged causes the death of the chicken. The embryo of this worm is to be found in runs, which have been infected from previous flocks, usually damp or wet land, and in dirty water. Earth worms are also believed to be hosts of the embryo. The chickens pick up these embryos, and the worm develops in them and attaches itself in the windpipe. Wherever a flock of chickens affected with the disease has run, there the land, if damp or wet, will be certainly infected and is dangerous for other chickens. The worms are coughed up by infected chickens and other chickens pick these up and become infected. Prevention is the only course to adopt. Chickens should be kept off infected land. Land infected should be limed heavily and be plowed deep, and kept growing crops for a year or two before chickens are again placed on it. Chickens raised in houses with board floors kept clean and dry, and kept in these houses until they are a month or five weeks old, rarely develop the disease. There are numerous gape cures advertised. We have tried many of them with but very indifferent success. Perhaps the most successful is to fumigate the chickens in a close box with sulphur or carbolic acid fumes, made by sprinkling sulphur or carbolic acid on a hot brick or plate. Care must be taken not to suffocate the chickens by keeping them too long in the fumes. The vapors make the chickens cough up the worms. Sprinkling air-slaked lime—on to chickens confined in a box, and thus making them breathe this lime, also is sometimes of service. We have from long experience no great confidence in any remedy. The proper course is to keep the chickens in dry uninfected runs, and thus prevent their picking up the embryos.—Ed.

CRIMSON CLOVER AND RAPE.

How will it do to sow crimson clover and rape in our corn fields as we plow the corn the last time. Will not both sowed, separately, or together, make good winter pasturage for sheep?

THE HOLLINS HERD

—OF—

HIGH-CLASS HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

A working herd—working every day in the year. During April we milked

Five mature cows.
Eight heifers with second calf.
Six heifers with first calf.
(Six out of the nineteen are due to freshen before the 15th of July.)
Total number milked..... 19
*Total number of gallons per day..... 80
Per cent. of butter fat..... 4.2
BULL CALVES FROM 2 TO 8 MONTHS OLD FOR SALE.

JOS. A. TURNER, General Manager,
Hollins Institute, Hollins, Va.

*During May the same herd milked 81 gallons per day.

JERSEY CATTLE

The best herd in the world. Headed by two bulls that cost over \$10,000 each. BULLS AND HEIFERS for sale.

Also WHITE ORPINGTON FOWLS, the best general purpose breed; CORNISH INDIAN GAMES, the best table fowl; WHITE LEGHORNS, the world's greatest layers.

For particulars, address BOWMONT FARMS, Salem, Virginia.

EXCELLENT

SHORTHORN HEIFERS
AND
BULLS

By the Scotch topped Bull, Royal Lad (advertised by the old reliable breeders, P. S. Lewis & Son, as the best Bull ever bred on their farm) by the International winner, Frantic Lad, son of The Lad For Me, champion of America in 1900. Also a few fresh Shorthorn Cows.

Pure Yearling SOUTHDOWN RAMS by Senator, a prize winner in Canada as a lamb and a yearling. He was bred by Hon. George Drummond, the foremost Southdown breeder in America.

R. J. HANCOCK & SON, "Ellerslie," Charlottesville, Va.

BILTMORE FARMS.

BILTMORE N. C.

Jerseys

A FEW CAREFULLY SELECTED YOUNG

Bulls and Heifers

At reasonable prices, representing rare combinations—Utility and Beauty—Milk and Butter on both sides as far back as they go—and the type that breeders are all after.

Berkshires

Representing combinations of Imported King Hunter on Western type of sows, and Premier boars on imported sows. Breeders need this kind of blood. Prices right.

Standard Poultry

Wyandottes, Leghorns and Rocks. For price lists, etc., address

BILTMORE FARMS, R. F. D. NO. 2, BILTMORE, N. C.

Wyldeewood Farm Jerseys.

Herd numbers 300, including some of the finest the island has produced, headed by the great sire Stockwell, whose abbreviated pedigree is given below.



Imported Stockwell, 75264.

Stockwell.	Sire Oxford Lad, P. 3123 H. C.	{	Flying Fox, 61441.	{	Golden Fern's Lad, P. 2160 H. C.
			Oxford Lass, P. 3582, H. C.		Sultan's Rosette, 149740.
	Dam Golden Leda, P. 8000 H. C.	{	Golden Fern's Lad, P. 2160 H. C.	{	Boyle, P. 1559, H. C.
			Leda, P. 6636 H. C.		Golden Fern, P. 4711 H. C.
				{	Golden Pearl, P. 1975 H. C.
				{	Eminence, F. 7124 H. C.

For Particulars of Offerings, General Information, etc., Address

Wyldeewood Farms, Fredericksburg, Va.

I find mangolds or stock beets, good for sheep in winter, they should be cut up and fed with bran or chop.
SUBSCRIBER.

Crimson clover and rape sown together in the corn at last working, make good pasturage for sheep in the fall, winter and spring. Unless the winter is a severe one, when the rape is usually killed out. We have known excellent grazing secured in this way in this section of the State. Yes, mangolds are an excellent feed for either cattle or sheep in winter, though for sheep we prefer rutabagas or turnips. Mangolds are not a safe feed for bucks in the winter, but we have not known ewes, or lambs to suffer from feeding them in moderate quantity. Rutabagas or turnips may be fed heavily to all sheep with safety and advantage. Mangolds or stock beets are one of the best milk-producing feeds for cows. Both of these crops ought to be grown much more largely by live stockmen, especially those keeping sheep.—Ed.

PREPARATION FOR WHEAT.

I have five acres of clover sod that has not been cultivated for three years, has a fair stand of clover on it now, but is being choked out by weeds and some broomsedge and will not do to mow for hay this season. I wish to seed it to wheat this fall and desire to know how to prepare it to get the best results. I have two plans in view, one is to plough it as early as I can and then replough to keep weeds down; the other is to seed to cow-peas in June and mow them for hay and then replough. Please advise me which you think is best. I don't want to use any fertilizer.

W. P. DIX.

Pittsylvania, Co., Va.

We would plough the sod down at once and seed to cow-peas, making a perfect preparation of the land for the pea crop to as good a depth as possible. This crop we would either cut for hay, leaving a heavy stubble to be cut into the land with the disc, or if we could do without the hay we would cut the whole crop into the ground with the disc in fall, a few weeks before seeding the wheat, and seed the wheat without reploughing the land. A pea fallow plowed down makes the land too puffy and light for the best success of the wheat, unless it is plowed down very early and the land made compact by rolling and working. Cutting the crop or stubble in with the disc obviates this and saves labor. An application of 250 pounds of Acid Phosphate per acre would insure a better pea crop, and would be well paid for in the wheat crop, even if the peas were not cut for hay.—Ed.

BROODER HOUSE—CANNING TANK.

I want to build a brooder house, 30

MOORE'S BROOK BERKSHIRES.

If you want some of the very best and most fashionable Berkshire blood, at prices that you can afford to pay, and at the same time get some stock of outstanding individual merit, we can supply your wants. We offer 10-weeks-old Pigs by **British Lord, King O' the Brook and Rival's Premier**, out of superbly bred sows, at \$10 to \$25. Simply tells us your needs and we will promptly quote.

Will also sell two of our herd boars—

British Lord and King O' the Brook—as we will shortly be unable to use them further. A rare opportunity here.

MOORE'S BROOK SANITARIUM COMPANY, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.



Brompton Stock Farm.

Yearling Jersey Bulls and Heifers from Golden Lad strain.

One 2-year-old Shorthorn Bull.

Berkshire Sows due to farrow this month, also young Sows and Pigs.

Eggs for hatching—Bronze Turkeys, \$3; B. P. Rocks, S. C. B. Leghorn and Pekin Ducks, \$1; also Brown Chinese Goose Eggs, \$2.50.

ALL OF ABOVE READY FOR DELIVERY.

M. B. ROWE & CO., Fredericksburg, Va.

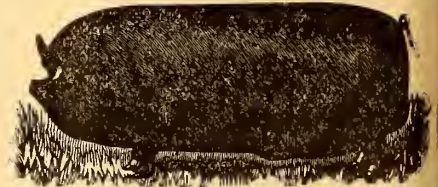
GREAT BERKSHIRE OFFERING.

Scores upon scores of **Fancy Dandy Berkshire Spring Pigs** now about ready for shipment. Price and safeguards for customers are made perfectly satisfactory.

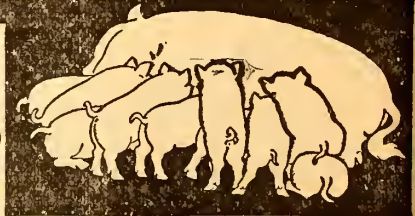
My experience with pigs reaches backward forty-one years. I give all my time and attention to the business. I realize the policy, aside from principle, of having satisfied customers. If you want fancy breeding, accompanied with individual merit at popular prices, write me, as I have some of the blood of all the Grandees.

THOS. S. WHITE FASSIFERN STOCK AND POULTRY FARM, Lexington, Va.

Buy some genuine Pekin Duck Eggs from me at \$1 for 12 and thereby get on the road to fortune.



What's Wanted Here?



A good reliable tonic that will keep this litter free from worms, keep them healthy, increase the appetite, increase the digestion, increase the power of the system to assimilate and appropriate more food, keep them in a growing condition, get them to market forty days sooner and get bigger hogs. You can do all this with

PRUSSIAN STOCK TONIC.

The gain will cost less than a tenth of the feed you save or what you make in extra weight. Prevents cholera and other disease. "A Wonderful Flesh Producer." Hogs gain 3 lbs. a day each.

John Herbers, one of my customers, fed Prussian Stock Tonic to his hogs that he was fattening and weighed them several times while feeding it, and they made an average gain of three pounds per day to each hog. Conrad Meis, Templeton, Iowa.

25 lb. Pail, Over 1200 Feeds, at Dealers or Prepaid.

Hogs safe from Cholera if Prussian Stock Tonic is fed regularly and pens disinfected with Prussian Knapo-Curo. IF YOU LOSE ANY HOGS AND have been using Prussian Stock Tonic for thirty days as directed and disinfecting with Knapo-Curo, WE WILL REFUND for all the Prussian Stock Tonic used. Knapo-Curo kills hog lice and all germs. Send for our book and direction, they are Free. Mention this paper when writing.

PRUSSIAN REMEDY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Manufacturers of Prussian Hog Worm Powders, Hoave Powders, Etc.

MORVEN PARK.

The Property of WESTMORELAND DAVIS, Esq.

Registered Dorset Horn Sheep.

Dorset Horns are one of the oldest and most valuable English breeds. Unrivalled for fecundity, early maturing and the production of early lambs. They are adapted to all climates and possess hardiness of constitution so essential to the improvement of the grade flocks of this country. In their pure state they are the producers of the early lamb—the most profitable phase of sheep raising. For crossing purposes they have no equal, and even on grade ewes the result is marked in the strong, vigorous and easily fattened lamb and the earlier season the lambs will wean. Dorsets are the best feeders, heaviest milkers, carry a heavy fleece of compact wool and produce mutton of the highest quality.

The MORVEN PARK FLOCK of Ewes was founded on selected Ewes from the choicest of the English flocks. They are remarkable for their even and family likeness, their great size and substance, their hardiness and robust constitutions. They are very prolific—each season dropping a high percentage of twins and triplets are not uncommon. Their milking qualities are unsurpassed.

The Service Rams are chiefly imported English Royal Winners, and some have been shown in America—in each case taking all the firsts.

At the Virginia State Fair, 1907, the flock won two championships, two reserve championships, eight firsts and seven seconds.

We are now booking orders for fall born Ram Lambs for June delivery. They are a grand lot—full of quality and true type with grand substance and bone. They are not forced, but kept growing to be fit for service this season and will weigh from 110 to 130 pounds, averaging 120 pounds at six months.

ALSO BREEDERS OF

Improved Large White Yorkshire Swine

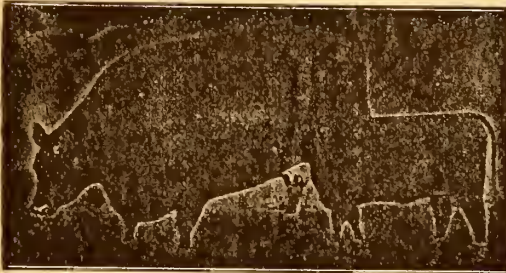
AND

Registered Guernsey Cattle.

Address

LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT, MORVEN PARK,
LEESBURG, LOUDOUN CO., VA.

ROSE DALE HERD ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE



We offer to the farmers and breeders of the East strictly choice Young Registered Bulls from weanlings to serviceable age. They are of the straight, broad-backed, low-down, compact, blocky type. Many of them show ring animals. They represent the blood of Master II. of Meadow Brook; Gay Lord, Jr.; Heather Lad II., Zaire V., Ermine Bearer, Blackbird of Corskie IV., Black Abbott, Abbottsford, Coquette X., Etc.

They are well grown out, in thrifty condition, but not pampered. Come and see them or write us your wants. Prices right. We can please you. Angus Cattle are our specialty. We raise no other stock, but give them our undivided personal attention.

To avoid inbreeding we offer an exceptionally good herd bull. Write for particulars. Address

ROSE DALE STOCK FARMS, JEFFERSONTON, VA.

feet by 12 feet. Was thinking of having some sash made 5 feet long and 3 feet wide; made on style of hot-bed sash. Let the sash come down within two feet of ground. After the weather gets too warm for the glass remove and put muslin in the place. The house will be lined with paper, behind and on the ends. Would it be too cold with open joints in front.

2. I read an article in the Planter some time ago, where some writer advised farmers to can their surplus fruits. He said sheet iron bottom and wooden sides would make a good boiler. Would not the sides burn? How would you prevent leaks at corners. Sheet iron cannot be soldered.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

1. A brooder house built as suggested would be, we think, sufficiently warm, even in cold weather, if the sashes were well fitted into the frame in front.

2. As we understood the article the bottom of the boiler (sheet-iron), would be laid on the sides and end, and be nailed tight down on these or be fastened with screws. If, before the bottom was fastened on, the edges of the plank sides and end were thickly painted with stiff paint, and then before this dried the bottom was nailed down tightly, there would be very little leaking. Perhaps a layer of putty, also laid on the edges would be well and make a perfectly tight joint. The boiler would be, of course, set over a brick flue, and this would protect the wooden sides from the flames.—Ed.

SIZE OF SILO NEEDED.

Will you please tell me what size silo to build to feed fifteen cows 150 days.

B. H. DARDEN.

Norfolk, Co., Va.

Thirty pounds of silage per day makes an average feed for a cow. At this rate each cow would eat about two and one-half tons in 150 days. The fifteen cows would require about thirty-four tons. The average weight

SUNNY HOME FARM

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

Are the sort that "breed on," because of the superior breeding of the animals comprising the herd.

The herd bulls are "Baron Roseboy" by the famous Gay Blackbird, and "Jester" by Imp. Equester (the best bred Eric Bull ever imported).

Females are by Gay Blackbird, Beau Bill (champion over all breeds in America in 1894), Ermoor by the great Royal Eric; Eulalie's Eric, a Columbian winner, and by the noted Heather Lad II., and some of the best in the herd are by our own Baron Roseboy. We have only young calves for sale, but want to book you for one of these finely-bred ones before they are all sold. Write

A. L. FRENCH, PROPRIETOR.

Station, Draper, N. C.

Byrdville, Va.

Duroc-Jerseys Shorthorns Shropshires.

Durocs are the most prolific hogs on earth. Our herd averaged 115-120 pigs to the litter last year. They are the most popular hog, and the great and increasing demand for them is due solely to their merits. We have forty bred sows and gilts for sale, three herd boars, ten young boars ready for service, and pigs of both sexes, five to seven months old—the blood of Ohio Chief, Beat Him If You Can, Orion, Commodore and the Colonels. The prices are right.

Short Horn Bull Calves by Imp. Best of Archers. Pure Scotch and Scotch Topped Bulls.

Shropshire Rams of the best imported blood cheap to close them out

LESLIE D. KLINE, VAUCLUSE, VA.

Inaleside Herefords

OWNED BY S. W. ANDERSON, BLAKER MILLS,
GREENBRIER COUNTY, W. VA.

A choice lot of Bulls, Cows and Heifers for sale; also a few Polled Hereford Bulls, recorded in the National Polled Hereford Record.

Write for Catalogue and Prices.

FARM NEAR ALDERSON, W. VA.

Telephone and Telegraph, Alderson.



Berkshires and Jerseys

FOR SALE. A VERY FINE LOT OF BERKSHIRE PIGS, TEN WEEKS OLD;
ALSO A FEW JERSLY COWS AND HEIFERS.

RIVER VIEW FARM, C. M. BASS, PROPRIETOR,

Norfolk and Western Railway.

Rice Depot, Va.

GREAT OFFERING ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE



Prince Barbara.

20 BULLS AND 23 COWS

AND HEIFERS LEFT.

Owing to the disastrous fire which destroyed every building on our farm except the residence, we are compelled to disperse our celebrated herd of Angus Cattle.

We would like to mail you a circular showing just what we have to offer. There is not an inferior animal in the herd.

Prince Barbara, the son of the great \$9,100 Prince Ito, our chief sire, has transmitted his great quality in abundance throughout the herd. This is your chance, not an animal reserved and no reasonable offer refused. We are simply forced to sell. Write your wants or come and take your choice.

MYER & SON,

Bridgeville, - - - Del.

of a cubic foot of silage in a large silo is fifty pounds. As silage in a small silo does not compress so closely as in a large silo, and hence weighs less per foot, it would be necessary to build a silo with a larger cubic capacity than would be necessary in a large silo. A silo, eleven feet in diameter and twenty-five feet high, would hold 45 tons, and this is the size we would advise you to build to meet your requirements, with a margin for contingencies. Silage left over at the end of a feeding season will, if covered up closely, keep quite well for another winter, and the new silage can be packed on the top of the old.—Ed.

TEXAS FEVER TICKS—LAME MULE.

1. Please give me a little history of the cattle tick? How they are propagated, and how to eradicate them. What is the law in Virginia, in regard to them?
 2. I have a mule that seems to have cramp in hind leg. He is apparently well, and will suddenly lose the use of the leg, dragging it along on pastern-joint. Can you suggest a remedy?
- A SUBSCRIBER.

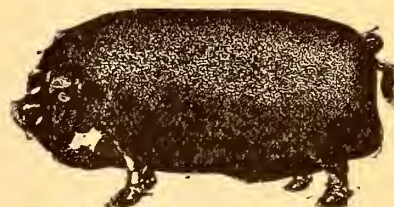
Sussex, Co., Va.

1. We have published pages of matter on the Texas fever ticks and the means for eradicating the same during the past ten years. To give a

"Fat or Lean, You May Have Them."

POLAND-CHINA AND TAMWORTH

- Two Tamworth Boars, ready for service \$16
- Two Berkshire Boar Pigs, 3 to 4 months old, 8
- One Poland-China Boar, 2 years old, registered 20
- Eight-weeks-old Pigs, April delivery 6



J. C. GRAVES,

BARBOURSVILLE, ORANGE COUNTY, VA.



QUALITY POLAND-CHINAS

The large, mellow kind—NOT the coarse and rough type. They must be good with such a herd header as BLACK PERFECTION, a son of the old king of Poland-Chinas, Chief Perfection II. A few CHOICE PIGS and BRED SOWS for sale.

H. B. BUSH & BRO.,
Michaux, Powhatan County, Va.

The
South
Side

STRAWBERRY, PEACH, BEAN, HUCK and TOMATO CARRIERS.

South Side M'fg. Co., Petersburg, Va.

Ft. Lewis Stock Farm

THE BEST PLACE FOR BLOOD AND REGISTERED
BERKSHIRES

White Leghorn, all breeds of Plymouth Rock, Black Minorca and Rhode Island Red Fowls. Eggs from these pure-blooded birds for sale.

DR. W. L. NOLEN, PROPRIETOR, SALEM, VA.



history of the tick and its eradication, would take more space than we can give in this column at this time, but if you will write Dr. J. G. Ferneyhough, State Veterinarian, Burkeville, Va., who has charge of the work of eradicating the tick in this State, and ask him to send you the literature he distributes on the subject, and what is the status of the question in your county, he will give you the fullest information on the subject, and be glad to co-operate with you in getting rid of the pest.

2. We would blister the mule's leg at the point where the trouble seems to be.—Ed.

LINE FENCE—STOCK LAW.

Kindly inform me through the next issue of your paper what constitutes a line fence where the hog law is in force, and also whether or not there was a general stock-law passed for the State of Virginia, at the last session of the Legislature?

T. R. FRALEY.

Write the clerk of your county as to the law in force in the county as to line fences. As nearly all the counties have special laws on fences which are being constantly altered, it is impossible for us to keep posted on this subject.

Write the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Richmond, Virginia, for particulars as to Legislation enacted by the last Legislature.—Ed.

BIRCH TIMBER.

Will you kindly advise me through the June issue of your paper where I can find a market for birch timber. Thanking you for past favors, I remain,

T. R. FRALEY.

Fluvanna, Co., Va.

Write Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington. They will advise you as to market for the timber.—Ed.

PLANT FOR NAME.

I enclose a plant for name. Some say it is sorrel, but it is not what we were used to in the west as sorrel. I have a large amount of it on my place with some in my alfalfa.

R. A. RAUDABAUGH.

RUMEX ACETOSELLA.

The plant is Rumex Acetosella—Sorrel.—Ed.

Glenburn Berkshires.

Lord Premier and Premier Longfellow are dead, but we have their best sons. Our LORD PREMIER III. is not only a son of Lord Premier, but is a litter mate to Lord Premier II. and a brother in blood to Lord Premier's Rival. Our PREDOMINANT and DOMINANT are probably the best sons of Premier Longfellow. IMP. LOYAL HUNTER is a great individual. We have Lord Premier, Premier Longfellow, Masterpiece, Charmer's Duke XXIII., and one imported sows.

FORFARSHIRE GOLDEN LAD JERSEYS.

Write for Catalogue.

Dr. J. D. KIRK, Roanoke, Va.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST HOG

Buy from those who give their sole attention to the production of the greatest Berkshire Type.
—WE DO.—

Our herd comprises the most splendid lines of breeding and individuals that money can buy or experience develop in American and English Bred Berkshires.

"LORD PREMIER OF THE BLUE RIDGE," 103555, the greatest living boar, heads our herd. If you are interested write.

THE BLUE RIDGE BERKSHIRE FARMS, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

BERKSHIRES.

We offer BRED sows, GILTS and pigs of best Western blood at prices consistent with the hog market.

PHIL. H. GOLD, - - - Winchester, Va.

VALLEY COTTAGE FARM

BERKSHIRES.

Choice spring Pigs. Herd headed by Dudley 83672, pure imported blood, and Longfellow 93437, pure Biltmore strain, \$5 each. Pigs mated no akin.

C. S. TOWNLEY, The Hogman, Red Hill, Va.



ANIMAL DIP-DISINFECTANT-LICE KILLER-WORM POWDER

USED AT 44 AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES
IS FOR SALE AT ALL DEALERS EVERYWHERE

ZENOLEUM

SEND FOR FREE 64 PAGE VETERINARY BOOK

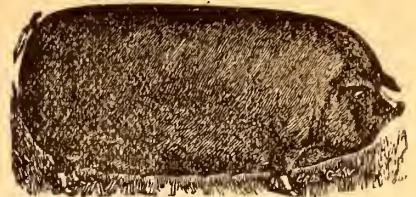
IF ZENOLEUM IS NOT SATISFACTORY, EITHER WE OR YOUR DEALER WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY
THE ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., MAKERS. LAFAYETTE AVENUE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN



**Pure
Bred
Sheep**



**Hogs
and
Poultry**



FARMERS, NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE YOUR RAMS AND EWES FOR USE NEXT FALL.

I have some fine Registered Shropshire, Southdown, Hampshire and Dorset Ram and Ewe Lambs, yearling and 2 to 4 year old Service Rame of all four zbreeds named. My prices are right for the quality of the animals I am offering. Write today and secure what you will want as prices will be much higher later on.

In hogs, I have Poland-Chinas, Berkshires, Chester Whites, Yorkshires and Tamworths, all eligible to registry and right in breeding. I can furnish promptly spring pigs in pairs and trios, and also some fine October and November boars and gilts. I have choice 150 to 300 lb. service boars and bred sows of all the breeds named and will be pleased to have your orders which will have my personal attention. Write to-day and make your wants known.

I am prepared to furnish promptly and from first-class matings eggs of the following breeds of chickens: Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, White, and Buff Orpingtons, Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Cornish Indian Games, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Black Minorcas and Black Langshans.

Pekin and Rouen Duck Eggs, 10c each and White Holand and Mammoth Bronze Turkey Eggs, 30c. each. Special price in lots of 100 or more for incubators and all in fertile eggs replaced at half price. Order to-day and you will be satisfied like my numerous customers who have favored me in the past. I have some nice birds of all the breeds named and will be glad to have your orders.

Address **JAMES M. HOBBS**, No. 1521 Mt. Royal Avenue, BALTIMORE, MD.

PLANTS FOR NAME.

Enclosed, I send you three plants for name, two grasses that are an excellent sod; the light green one, mark No. 2, and dark green one No. 1, and a clover No. 3, with yellow bloom, that is very hardy and the best improved I ever saw a crop raised after. Kindly tell names of them in June Planter.

J. BYRD EASTHAM.

Culpeper, Co., Va.

1. Poa Pratensis—Kentucky Blue Grass.
 2. Poa Pratensis—Kentucky Blue Grass.
 3. Medicago lupulina—Yellow trefoil.
- Ed.

THE KOGER PEA THRESHER.

Mr. D. S. Jones, of this city, has stated to me that you, on a recent occasion, visited either Tennessee or Kentucky, to observe the operation of a pea thrasher or harvester, and that you further stated to him that it was a success.

I know nothing about agriculture, but the value of legumes has been so persistently advocated that I am going to signalize my entrance into agriculture by going very extensively into peas. This is all the more necessary because the land which I have recently acquired is, I am told, about as poor as land can be. I would be very much obliged if you would give me the name of the appliance above referred to, and the name of the person or corporation which supplies it, and if you know, I would be glad if you would inform me of the cost of the appliance.

I notice in the last Southern Planter, that you advise the growing of legume plants in the winter. What plant do you consider best for what I am told is a light sandy loam?

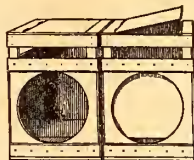
R. G. BICKFORD.

Warwick, Co., Va.

I stated in my letter about the pea

BERGER'S STAY WHITE WYANDOTTES

NEST OPEN.



NEST CLOSED.

Have the quality that wins. Reduced prices on eggs for June and July; \$2 per 15, \$3.50 per 30. Let me send you circular giving my latest winnings and describing BERGER'S SUPERIOR TRAP NEST. Light, strong and inexpensive.

R. O. BERGER, 16 N. Twentieth Street, Richmond, Va.



THE LANGSHAN LEADS

AS A GENERAL PURPOSE UTILITY FOWL FOR THE FARM OR FOR THE TOWN LOT.

BLACK'S BLACK LANGSHANS lead all the Langshan classes. Unexcelled as layers, unsurpassed as a table fowl. You can make no better investment this month than by getting one or more sittings of eggs from

A. M. BLACK, THE LANGSHAN SPECIALIST, TAZEWELL, VA.

Write for Descriptive Booklet with Photographs of Birds.



\$16 BUYS A HIGH GRADE DROP HEAD \$45 SEWING MACHINE

Silent—Easy Running—Life Time Guarantee.

The Industrious Hen is the leading poultry journal of the South—50c one year. Three years \$1. Agents wanted. Samples free. Machine circulars free. The Industrious Hen Co., Dept. S, Knoxville, Tenn.



LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

I offer my services as a Stock Salesman to the breeders of the East. In doing so, I will say that I have equipped myself both by having taken a course at the Jones National School of Auctioneering, and by years of breeding and selling Pedigreed Stock. I make a specialty of Pedigreed Sales.

If I may be permitted to say it, I will suggest that I believe I can render Breeders better service than salesmen residing in remote parts of the country, as I am thoroughly familiar with conditions obtaining in this section. Then, too, I will probably not be quite as expensive as to railroad fare, etc., and besides, I must give satisfaction or I make no charge for my services.

Write me or phone me via Winchester over Southern Bell Phone for dates. Prompt attention assured.

Roy P. Duvall, : : : Stephenson, Va.

When corresponding with our advertisers always mention Southern Planter.

thresher I had seen work in Tennessee that I would not tell whose or where it was, as I did not propose to give free advertising in the Planter. But as the company is now running an advertisement in the Planter, I have no objection to saying that the machine I referred to is the pea thresher invented by Dr. J. J. Koger, and which is being manufactured by the Koger Pea and Bean Thresher Company of Morristown, Tennessee. They claim that it will not break over one to two per cent of the peas. In the experiment, I made with it, it did not break near one per cent, and I regard it as the best pea thresher I have ever found. Its advent is already causing a great increase in the planting of peas for seed. One firm in North Carolina, write that they are planting 2,000 acres of cow-peas all for seed. Another large farmer in North Carolina, told me if the machine is what I find it to be, and he had no doubt that I was correct, he intended to plant 500 acres. A party in Tennessee is planting 450 acres, and all around I hear of increased planting, so that the day of high prices for seed will soon be past. In fact I can see no reason for the high prices this season, for the crop last year was a fair one. The scarcity last season caused the great advance and there is an effort to keep up the price. A correspondent asked me if it would be wise to buy now or wait till June for his seed. I told him that I did not think the price would advance, but that when holders wanted to unload the price would drop rather than go up. I cannot give you the price of the Koger machine. The large traveling machines, a few of which have been built by the inventor on the farm sold for \$300 but under factory conditions it is probable that the price will be lower.

One of the best winter legumes is crimson clover. This can be sown in your section in late August or September. Here in Maryland it is commonly sown among corn at the last working. Hairy vetch is another good winter legume. For hay it should be sown with wheat to support it. It will reseed the ground and come again the next fall. I would prefer the crimson clover for your section.

W. F. MASSEY.

WILD MUSTARD OR CRESS.

I should be much obliged if you would let me know in your next issue the best method of eradicating the land cress, which is very abundant in some of our fields here. Ordinary cultivation does not seem to have much effect on it and the quantity, especially with the scarcity of labor, makes hand pulling an almost impossible remedy. Wishing you every suc-

Complaints About Poor Paint

The time to complain to your painter about the paint he uses is *before he puts it on the house.*

The man who pays the bill should not shirk the responsibility of choosing the paint. True, the painter ought to know paint better than the banker, the professional man or the merchant, and if he is a genuine, trained painter, he does know. The trouble is, the houseowner often deliberately bars the competent, honest painter from the job by accepting a bid which he ought to know would make an honest job impossible.

Inform yourself on paint, secure your bids on the basis of Pure White Lead and Pure Linseed Oil, and then (quite important) *see that you get them.*

The purity of White Lead can be definitely determined even by the novice, in two minutes. A blowpipe is needed, but we will supply that instrument free to anyone interested in painting, together with instructions for its use; also a simple and direct treatise on the general subject of painting, written especially for the layman.

Ask for "Test Equipment"

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

in whichever of the following cities is nearest you:

New York, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, Philadelphia [John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.]; Pittsburgh [National Lead & Oil Co.]



EVERGREEN FARMS!

I am offering FOUR REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS, out of grand cows and sired by my pure St. Lambert's Jersey Bull, "Rinoras Rioter of St. L. of Bowmont Farms.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES.

Boars and Sows ready for service. Nice lot of Pigs 8 weeks old. My prices are reasonable for this high class of stock. Address

W. B. GATES, PROP., RICE DEPOT, VA.

Prince Edward County, Norfolk and Western Railroad.

Silver Spring Farm

Registered Shropshire Ram Lambs



For sale from Ewes of Mr. H. L. Wardwell's breeding. They are as well bred as any in this country.

A few Poland-China Pigs from large stock. Very thrifty. Can furnish pairs not related.

Although my sale is over, there are some Shorthorns on the farm for sale. Both sexes. Some very fine Cows at fair prices.

ROBERT R. SMITH, Proprietor,
Charles Town, W. Va., or Wickliffe, Va.

FOX HOUNDS.

We have for sale a lot of young Fox Hound Puppies ranging in age from 2 to 11 months. These are pure Walker strain of hounds. Sires and dams all registered. Our hounds have plenty of speed and wonderful endurance. No quitters. They are all white and black spotted in color. They are great hunters. We keep a fine pack for our hunting and we think we know what good ones are.

Write for description and prices.

H. A. S. HAMILTON & SONS, SHADWELL, VA.

\$5 Hog Trough for \$2.45 Made of 1-8 inch Thick HEAVY BOILER STEEL "so Strong no Beast or Man Can Break or Injure."



Here is the best and most durable trough ever made. Guaranteed to please you or money refunded. Will last lifetime. No expense for repairs. 13-inch wide x 7-inch deep x 5-ft. long, weigh 40 lbs., each \$2.45 or 3-ft. x 7.35 in. x 5 ft. pay the freight; 6 ft. \$3.15; 7 ft. \$3.85; 8 ft. \$4.40; 10 ft. \$4.90. Don't miss this great bargain.

Every hog-raiser should write for free circular describing these troughs to F. U. BOWEN CO., 692-693; Lake St., Chicago.

1908

IN THE STUD

1908

ROYAL SWELL 34892

A perfect individual with great beauty, perfect disposition, extreme speed, a pure gaited trotter and as richly and fashionably bred as any horse ever foaled.

Mahogany Bay Horse, 15.2½ hands high, foaled 1901. Bred by Marcus Daly, Bitter Root Farm, Hamilton Montana.

Sired by Bow Bells, 13.075, record 2:19¼, sire of Beasant, 2:06½; Matin Belss, 2:06½; Billy Andrews, 2:06½; Bellwood A., 2:07½; Prince Selma, 2:10¼; Bel Esprit 2:12½; Janie T. (2 years) 2:14, etc.

1st dam Rachel, 2:08¼, dam of Great Spirit, 2:11¼; The Envoy, 2:25¼, etc., by Baron Wilkes, 2:18, sire of Bumps, 2:03¼, world's record to wagon; Rubenstein, 2:05; Dulce Cor, 2:08½; Centrific, 2:09; Oakland Baron, (Futurity winner); Nydia Wilkes, 2:09½; Baron Rogers, 2:09¼, etc.

2nd dam Willie Wilkes, 2:28, dam of Rachel, 2:08¼; Great Heart, 2:12½; Bowery Boy, 2:15¼; Bowery Belle, 2:18¼; Deluge, 2:19¼; etc., by George Wilkes, 519.

3rd dam Sally Southworth, dam of Chatterton, 2:18; Willie Wilkes, 2:28; Woodsprite, 2:30, etc by Mambrino Patchen, 58.

ROYAL SWELL'S get have fine size, are of show horse type and full of trot. He has some grand foals in the East that will soon bring him into prominence as a sire, and his daughters should make as good brood mares as money will buy. A Trotting Stallion that lives up to his breeding in conformation, style and gait—a show horse all over. Write for his pedigree, which shows him to be one of the best bred trotting stallions in the world. For further information, address

ALLANDALE FARM, Fredericksburg, Va.

The General II.

IMPORTED

HACKNEY STALLION

Now in the Stud at Burkeville, Va. (Sandy's Farm.)

This magnificent Chestnut Stallion stands 16 hands high and weighs 1,250 pounds. In conformation, he is superb, his action grand, his manners perfect. As a sire he stood first in Massachusetts on the farm of H. K. Bloodgood, Esq., who imported him. We have a number of his get here and they are his best spokesman. Come and see them.

WE RECOMMEND THIS HORSE AS THE BEST LOOKING STALLION EVER IN SOUTHSIDE VIRGINIA, NOW HIS PERMANENT HOME.

Terms—\$15 the season, payable July 1st, or \$10 the leap, payable at time of service.

For further information address any one of the owners—

T. O. Sandy, Dr. John Young or Dr. J. G. Ferneyhough, BURKEVILLE VIRGINIA.

For Sale at Reasonable Prices :

Two Young HACKNEY STALLIONS, one two years old, one a yearling. Both registered and splendid individuals.

cess with your paper, which is one of the very best that I have taken.

GODFREY D. SAUNDERS.

Loudoun, Co., Va.

In this issue you will find an article on this subject in the miscellaneous department.—Ed.

57COND CROP IRISH POTATOES.

1. What is a second crop Irish potato, can I dig my Irish Cobler potatoes that are now blooming and replant them? If so, when must I dig, how long let them dry before planting again? What kind of fertilizer to use, how much, how deep to cover them?

2. What will kill cabbage lice?

1. In the Work for the Month article in garden department you will find the necessary instructions for growing the second crop of Irish potatoes. You can grow them in your section. Use the sets from the crop now maturing.

2. Tobacco dust is about as good a remedy as any.—Ed.

CORN CULTURE.

I have been reading articles contributed by yourself and brothers to "Southern Planter," "Gazette" and other Agricultural papers, for some years. Your papers on alfalfa have been especially interesting. And the inimitable "Joe," is a household favorite with my family.

Kindly tell me what you think of the weeder, for cultivating corn before it is large enough for cultivator, or would you advise using a smoothing harrow? If you will give me a very brief outline of your corn culture from time it is planted until too large for same, I shall be under many obligations to you.

E. B. POWERS, M. D.

Frederick Co., Va.

In answer to your reader, we do not use the weeder in corn cultivation. The reason is that with our limestone soils the earth gets too firm after rains to be much affected by a weeder. No doubt there are soils that are all right when stirred by a weeder, but we do not have much of them. We have some parts of one or two fields that could have weeder cultivation.

Nor do we harrow corn after it is up. Many excellent farmers do that, but we never could do it without destroying a great deal of corn.

Here is our system of corn culture, in a nutshell. Begin with alfalfa sod. Plow it deep, manure it if you can. Disk it well and make a good seed-bed. Plant early and well cared for seed, all tested. It will all grow, even if the weather remains cold and wet. Begin cultivation before the corn is up, with common two horse cultivators, two or three times more. Cultivate after every hard rain if you possibly

Tubular Gained

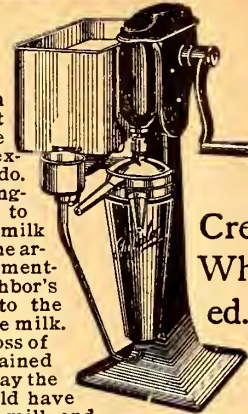
In February a certain man wished to try an experiment with a Tubular separator. He wanted to know by actual test exactly what the Tubular would do.

He had no cows so he arranged with a dairyman neighbor to make the experiment with the milk from the dairy of the latter. The arrangement was for the experimenter to skim the milk at the neighbor's dairy, and the cream to go to the creamery instead of the whole milk.

The dairy owner feared a loss of cream in this way, and so bargained that the experimenter was to pay the difference between what would have been obtained for the whole milk and the money actually received for the cream.

At the end of the month Mr. Dairyman was surprised to find that the cream had returned him \$30 more money than the factory would have allowed him for the whole milk.

Sequel—Next day the dairyman and two neighbor dairymen each bought a Tubular separator, and then hired a man out of employment to kick them



\$30 More
in a Month, for
Cream Alone, than
Whole Milk Yielded.
Hauling and
Time Losses
Also Saved.

because for years they had been throwing away \$30 per month in ignorance of what a Tubular would do for them, though the opportunity to try a Tubular in their own dairies was always open to them.

If you haven't a Tubular you can gain profitable knowledge by a test similar to above; and money profits twice a day after you put the Tubular in your dairy. Write for Catalog No. 290

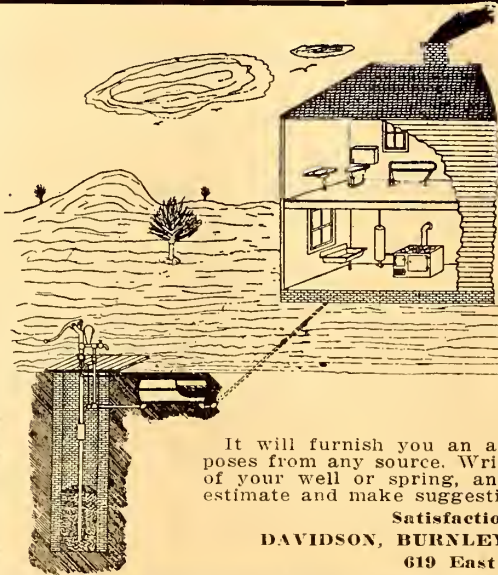
THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR COMPANY,

West Chester, Penna.

Toronto, Ont.

San Francisco, Calif.

Chicago, Ill.



NATIONAL Water Supply System.

FARMERS, LET US INSTALL OUR GREAT COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM OF WATER SUPPLY IN YOUR RESIDENCE, BARN, DAIRY OR OTHER BUILDINGS.

It will furnish you an abundance of water for all purposes from any source. Write us, giving depth and capacity of your well or spring, and we will cheerfully submit an estimate and make suggestions as to your requirements.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

DAVIDSON, BURNLEY & CO., RICHMOND, VA.
619 East Main Street.

\$35⁰⁰ FANNING MILL FREE

A Fanning Mill Free. If there are no dealers near you selling the famous Racine Line of Farm and Warehouse Fanning Mills, that clean, grade, separate and bag all kinds of grain and seeds as well as cow peas, velvet beans, rice, peanuts, chufas, etc., then write to-day for particulars about our free mill to one person in each neighborhood who will furnish us his neighbors' names to whom we can write to call and see the mill and who will show what the mill do when they call to see it.

JOHNSON & FIELD MFG. CO., Box 102, Racine, Wis.



can. We check our corn both ways. By this method of culture we have been able to grow more than 150 bushels of corn to the acre, shelled measure, I don't know how many barrels that would make.

We plant three grains to a hill, 42 inches apart. This, I think, is about all that I know about corn culture.

WILLIS O. WING.

Woodland Farm, Mechanicsburg Ohio.

KILLING WEEVIL.

Please tell me how to destroy black weevil in granary. Granary is boarded on outside and ceiled inside.

R. B. D.

Halifax, Co., Va.

Fumigate the granary with carbon bisulphide. Use one pound to every 1,000 cubic feet of space. Do not have any lights about when using the drug as it is very explosive, and do not breathe the fumes as they are deadly. Pour the liquid into saucers and set in the granary and close up tight and leave closed for twenty-four hours. Then ventilate freely. It will kill every living thing. You can get the drug at the drug store.—Ed.

RUPTURED PIGS.

I have a sow that has farrowed twice, and each time there were two or three pigs in the litter that were ruptured. Could you please tell me the cause and remedy.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

May, 1907, p. 461.

In the May issue, 1907, on page 461, you will find an article on this subject by Dr. Spencer the Veterinarian at the Blacksburg Experiment Station. Look up this number. If you cannot find it and will write me again I will look up and see if I have a copy of the issue left, which I can send you. The issues of the Planter should always be filed and kept for reference.—Ed.

FLEAS.

Is there any way of ridding a place of fleas? We replastered the house when we moved here two years ago, and threw lime under the house, have shut off any thing from going under the house; hauled all the old chip-pile away; put the hog pens, 300 yards from house, and cleaned up in general, and still the pesty flea makes life so miserable for the female portion of the family that they threaten to leave the State. If there is any remedy, I would like to try it.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Nottoway, Co., Va.

The Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., published a bulletin some years ago on this subject. Write Prof. L. O. Howard, the Chief of the Entomological Bureau, Department of Agriculture, Washington, and

THE BEST CREAM SEPARATOR

AND THE DIFFERENCE IN CREAM SEPARATOR ADVERTISING

All separator advertisements seem very much alike to the average reader, who is at a loss what to make of them and how best to attempt guessing which may be the best machine, where all claim to be the best and all appear to be about everything that could be asked for.

THE EXPLANATION AND THE SOLUTION ARE TO BE FOUND IN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DE LAVAL AND OTHER CREAM SEPARATOR ADVERTISING.

The De Laval Company has always stuck to the old-fashioned plan of having its advertising written in its own offices, by the men who make and sell its machines and have been doing so for years, and who know no more about advertising than to describe as simply and best they can the merit and efficiency of the machines they offer to the public.

Practically every other separator concern of any consequence has its advertising composed and in great part "invented" by professional agencies and hired advertising writers located in the big cities, who could not themselves tell the difference in looks between a cream separator and a corn sheller, and who take up the advertising of everything that comes to them, from needles to automobiles, for anybody able to pay for their services, just as does the lawyer for any client who comes along, whether the case is good or bad and the client right or wrong.

It is up to these professional composers of prose, poetry, fiction and romance in an advertising way, and the professional artists who work with them illustrating their productions and putting them into showy and attractive shape with their wide knowledge of what "takes" with the public generally, to claim the utmost their prolific brains can evolve for the separators they are retained to advertise.

What these professionalists all do know, or are at any rate first told, of cream separators is that the DE LAVAL machines and the advertising descriptive of the DE LAVAL machines are the ESTABLISHED STANDARDS by which their advertising productions must be measured, and MUST ENLARGE upon in some way, or else they will stand little show of drawing any business for their patrons.

As a result, the biggest advertising claims are frequently made for the poorest and trashiest separators. The biggest advertising done and the biggest claims made are by jobbing and "mail order" concerns who don't even make their own separators at all, but simply buy them where they can buy them cheapest, and who are almost invariably selling a machine which has already proved a business failure once or twice before under a different name and a different coat of paint.

When the DE LAVAL claim was justly made of saving \$10 per cow every year for its users, one of the poorest and cheapest separators ever produced put out a claim of saving \$15 in the same way, and since then another has come along and made it \$20. The next may as likely make it \$25.

BUT IT IS THE MACHINE AND NOT THE ADVERTISING THAT SKIMS MILK POORLY OR PERFECTLY AND LASTS TWO YEARS OR TWENTY YEARS AFTER THE BUYER HAS PUT HIS MONEY INTO IT, AND THAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE DE LAVAL AND OTHER CREAM SEPARATORS, SMALL AS THE DIFFERENCE MAY SEEM IN THE ADVERTISING CLAIMS MADE.

The 1908 DE LAVAL catalogue—to be had for the asking—is an educational text book of separator facts, of interest to all who read and think for themselves.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. Madison Street

CHICAGO

1213 & 1215 Filbert St.

PHILADELPHIA

Drum & Sacramento Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO

General Offices :

165-167 Broadway

NEW YORK.

173-177 William Street

MONTEAL

14 & 16 Princess Street

WINNIPEG

107 First Street

PORTLAND, OREG.

ask him to send you the bulletin and give you any other help in his power. He will gladly do so.—Ed.

SEEDING WHEAT—SICK HORSE.

1. Last fall, we seeded thirteen acres in crimson clover, the land was literally covered with tall weeds. In July we followed ten acres, turning under the green weeds, then the last of August we followed the other three acres, and the weeds were then dead. Where we turned under the green weeds the sour grass or sheep sorrel killed nearly all the clover. The other three acres where the dead weeds were turned under didn't have any sorrel and the clover stood much thicker.

2. We want to put this land in wheat and grass this fall, also; before seeding shall we put this land in corn or plant peas in drills, then turn peas down green, or let them fall on land or cut for hay and turn under stubble.

3. We have a horse that has a running at his nose, been this way for eight months. Is this catarrh? Runs very freely when at work.

4. How can I stop a horse from switching his tale so much while driving.

A. P. GIBSON.

Calvert, Co., Md.

1. The turning down of the heavy crop of weeds in July, is an apt illustration of how easy it is to sour land by turning down a green crop in the hot weather. By plowing the weeds down in July you made a sour condition in the land, and in sour land none of the legumes will grow, nor will many other crops, though the legumes are more susceptible to the influence than most other crops. Whenever you have a heavy growth of vegetable matter to turn down, wait until this is nearly dead and the ground is cool, and then no injury, but benefit will result. In the hot ground the green vegetation sets up an acid fermentation. In cool ground with dead or nearly dried up vegetation, this does not happen, and there your clover grew. Sorrel will grow in sour land and hence caused your trouble.

2. We would put the land intended to be sown in wheat into cowpeas. Plow the land somewhat deeper than it was plowed before, unless it was then plowed deeply, and prepare a fine seed-bed, and if not in good fertility apply 250 pounds of acid phosphate, and 25 pounds of muriate of potash per acre, and work this well into the land. Then broadcast, or better drill in the cowpeas. Planting them with a drill will enable you to save half the seed. Half a bushel to the acre will be a plenty. Plant with a grain drill, stopping up all the spouts but three. This will put them in far enough apart in the rows to allow of cultivation; or put in with a corn planter two feet six inches, or three feet apart in the rows and drop



compounded semi-annually.

IS YOUR MONEY SAFE?

Deposit your funds in this strong institution, where it is always subject to your call, besides accumulating interest.

We have the largest surplus and profits of any National Bank south of Washington—together with thorough and competent examinations, insures absolute safety for every dollar deposited with us.

Our perfect system of "Banking by Mail" is simple and convenient. Accounts receivable in amounts of \$1.00 and upwards, earning 3 per cent. compound interest from date of deposit, compounded semi-annually. Write to-day for free illustrated booklet.

Planters National Bank,

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT,

Richmond, Va.

Capital, \$300,000.00.

Surplus and Profits, \$1,100,000.00.

TATE SPRING "The Carlsbad of America"



Offers unusual attractions to the health and pleasure seeker. Hotel thoroughly modern, elegantly furnished rooms en suite with private baths, electric lights, steam heat. Excellent golf course; grassy lawns. Scenery unsurpassed—unlimited outdoor attractions. Easily accessible from principal cities.

TATE SPRING WATER

For indigestion, dyspepsia and all other stomach troubles, this water has been famous for more than half a century. Endorsed by the most eminent physicians, and thousands of leading citizens. Water shipped thoroughly sealed to all parts of the United States. Write for handsome booklet, giving full information regarding hotel and water, letters of endorsement, analysis, etc. Address

THOMAS TOMLINSON, Owner, Tate Spring, Tenn.

Virginia Sanatorium for Consumptives

IRONVILLE, BEDFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

In the Blue Ridge, Elevation 1400 Feet. On the N. & W. Ry., 12 Miles East of Roanoke.

An eleemosynary institution furnishing the modern hygienic-dietetic treatment at cost or less, according to means of patient and institution. Maximum rate, including all essentials, \$10 per week.

For full particulars, medical records, etc., address

D. W. R. READ, Secty. MARCUS JUNGER, M. D., Medical Supt.

Get Our Book and We'll Make Right Prices To Interest You To Trade



Get our interesting "Black Motor Buggy" Book Free and find out about the only motor buggies and surreys that are good country road "mudders" and "hill climbers" and built for practical use. No jarring—No blowups on tires—Speed 2 to 25 miles an hour—Run 30 miles on 1 gallon of gasoline—Safe—Reliable. Women can easily run



BLACK MOTOR BUGGIES AND SURREYS

Buggy 10 horse power—Surrey, 18 horse power. Both "get there" and "back again" every trip, and save time, worry and expense. Investigate and we will make you right prices. Write for Catalog No. A-221.

BLACK MFG. CO., 124 E. Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois

the peas six or eight inches apart in the rows. Let the crop fall down on the land, and when the vines are beginning to dry up, cut into the land with Disc harrow, and at the same time spread broadcast on the land one ton of lime per acre and work this in with the Disc. Let lay for a week or two, working with the Disc at intervals, but not cutting too deep. Then apply 300 pounds bone meal per acre and sow the wheat and grass seed, and you should make a crop. We are not advocates for seeding wheat and grass together as the grass is so often killed out after the grain is cut off by the hot weather. We prefer to grow wheat alone and grass alone. Grass to succeed in the South should be sown in August, or September at latest, whilst wheat can rarely be safely seeded before October. If you want grass more than you want wheat cut in the pea crop with the Disc in August, and sow grass and clover with the lime and bone meal application, advised above for the wheat. If you want a wheat crop leave out the grass seed, and after the wheat crop has been harvested next year, then prepare the land well and sow grass. In this issue will be found an article on growing grass, by one of the most successful grass growers in the South. Follow his advice and you will succeed.

3. The horse is suffering from chronic catarrh, or nasal gleet. To get rid of the trouble will require persistent medical treatment and the feeding of most nutritive food and regular exercise.

For eight days give the following mixture: sulphate of iron, three ounces powdered, nux vomica, one ounce; mix and make with sixteen powders. Give one powder mixed with the food twice a day. When all have been taken, give the following for eight days: sulphate of copper, four ounces; powdered gentian, six ounces; mix and divide into sixteen powders. Give one in the food twice a day. If the horse will not eat the powders on the food, mix the powder in a pint of water and give as a drench. After this remedy has been all taken, give the following: one dram of iodide of potassium, dissolved in a bucketful of drinking water, one hour before each meal. Sulphate burnt in the stable whilst the horse is there is also a valuable help. Be careful not to make the fumes too strong to suffocate the horse. Chloride of lime sprinkled about the stable constantly is also helpful.

4. There is a tail curb, sold by harness dealers, to hold the tail, so that the horse cannot switch it about far.—Ed.

Floyd Co., Va., Jan. 22, '08.

I like the Southern Planter better than any farm paper that has ever come to my home.

W. E. CANNADAY.



Perfect System of Banking By Mail

We have a system which affords superior advantages of doing your Banking Business with this strong institution by Mail. It is carried to the very door of every thrifty man and woman in the country—supplying them with every facility and convenience in depositing their money—besides affording a great saving in time.

We invite your account.

3 per cent.

Interest Paid

On Savings Accounts, Compounded semi-annually from date of deposit.

Merchants National Bank

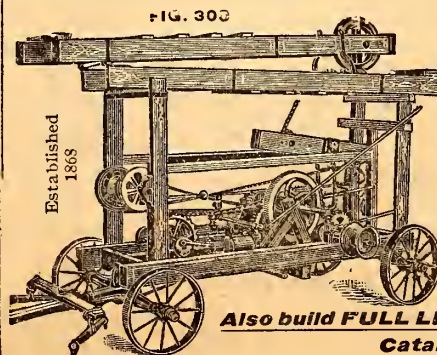
1101 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.

Capital, \$200,000

Surplus, \$830,000

“Safest For Savings.”

Mention Southern Planter.



THE
American Well Works

AURORA, ILL., U. S. A.
CHICAGO, ILL. DALLAS, TEXAS.

**Build the Standard BORING, COR-
ING or ROCK PROSPECTING
MACHINERY**

**Your Traction Farm Engine will suc-
cessfully drive, in prospecting, that
OIL, GAS or WATER problem.**

Also build FULL LINE heavy PUMPING MACHINERY.

Catalog mailed on request.

HISTORICAL WRITERS OF THE SOUTH.

Article No. 1.

Mary Washington.

I believe the earliest historical writer of Virginia was Robert Beverly, who far back in Colonial times wrote a history of Virginia. His father, Major Robert Beverly came to Virginia from Yorkshire, England, about 1633, becoming clerk to the House of Burgesses in 1670, Member of the Council in 1676, and Chief Commander against Bacon. He died in 1687, leaving a family of patriarchal size. His son, Robert (the historian) married Ursula Byrd, thereby blending two distinguished families of early Colonial times. His history of Virginia consists of four parts. First, the history of the settlement of Virginia and government to the year 1706."

"Second, the natural productions and conveniences of the country, suited to trade and improvement."

"Third, the native Indians, their religion, laws and customs, in war and in peace."

"Fourth, the present state of the country, as to the polity of the government, and the improvements of the land to the 10th of June, 1720.", by Robert Beverly, a native of the place."

A few years before the Civil War, this valuable work was reprinted by a Richmond publisher, J. W. Randolph, from the author's second revised London edition of 1792, with an introduction by Charles Campbell, author of "Colonial History of Virginia." The "Richmond Examiner" published the following notice of Beverly's History, soon after its reprint:

"Mr. Randolph deserves the thanks of the people of Virginia for rescuing her early literature from the oblivion into which it is so rapidly falling. His recent republication of Jefferson's notes with the author's latest autograph corrections was not more gratifying to the Virginia scholar and statesman than the republication of Beverly's rare volume, as precious in Virginia history as any genuine old painting of Raphael or Rembrandt in art will prove to the Virginian historian and student. Beverly is the very best authority of all the early writers on the particular subjects delineated in his quaint and agreeable pages, and his work affords the most vivid, comprehensive and instructive picture of Virginia at the date of his writing that is to be found. The reprint is illustrated precisely after the manner of the original by engravings executed in lithograph with remarkable truthfulness and beauty."

Closely following the second edition of Beverly's history, printed in London in 1722, came "The Present State of Virginia," by Hugh Jones, A. M., "Chaplain to the Honorable Assembly and late minister to Jamestown, in

VIRGINIA FARMS

Healthy, Productive Section

LAND, CLIMATE AND SEASONS CONDUCIVE TO SUCCESSFUL FARMING IN ALL OF ITS BRANCHES. ELECTRIC AND STEAM RAILROAD FACILITIES. THE BIG NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS REACHED IN A FEW HOURS.

FRANK H. COX
Resident Agent, Ashland, Virginia.

Fine Dairy Farm

IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA, NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C., FOR SALE.

Excellent equipment, unsurpassed location; land in high state of cultivation. New buildings for 100 cows. This is a practical proposition-

Forest Home Farm, PURCELLVILLE, VIRGINIA.

JOHN F. JERMAN,

Headquarters for Virginia Property, Fairfax Va.

Washington Office, No. 1220 H Street, N. W., and Vienna, Va.

If you want to buy a grain, dairy, fruit, truck, poultry or bluegrass farm, city or village property, or any kind of business proposition, such as hotels, stores, livery stables, schools, or any kinds of shop, it will pay you to send for my 50-page catalogue, it is full of bargains near steam and electric railroad and near Washington, D. C., where we have the best of market. I am always ready to show property. I try to please.

MY MOTTO: "HONESTY AND FAIR DEALINGS."

Farms in Northern Virginia

DAIRY, GRAIN, STOCK, POULTRY, FRUIT.

Near Washington and Baltimore and in easy reach of Philadelphia and New York.

Unlimited markets and unsurpassed shipping facilities.

Reasonable in price. Near good live towns, schools and churches. Write us.

CLAUDE G. STEPHENSON

(Successor to Stephenson & Rainey, Herndon, Va.)

SAVE THAT LODGED GRAIN.



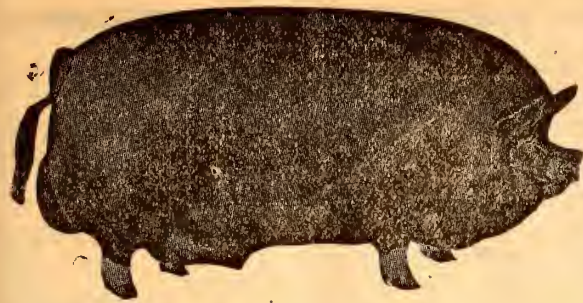
Fits Like a Slipper.

Harvesters equipped with Champion Grain Guards do work no others can do. They lift up grain no matter how badly lodged and tangled, so it can be cut the same as if standing. Cut all around your field, save half your time and all the grain. Made of steel, will last a lifetime. Price \$4.00 per set of SEVEN GUARDS. They do the work or we refund the money. Give make of machine. Miles Roach, of Lewiston, Minn., says: "I consider the money invested in Champion Grain Guards the best investment I have made since I have been on the farm."

CHAMPION GRAIN GUARD CO.

East Chicago, Indiana.

When corresponding with our advertisers always mention Southern Planter.



WOODSIDE BERKSHIRES

EVERYTHING SHIPPED ON APPROVAL.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO READ THIS CAREFULLY.

We are now offering a grand lot of Pigs sired by our three boars—Charmer's Premier, 94553, 1-year old, weight 550 pounds; Master Lee, 79379, 2-year-old, weight 760 pounds; and Lustre's Carlisle, of Biltmore, 72057, 3-year-old, weight 790 pounds, and out of royally-bred sows weighing from 500 to 600 pounds each. Also some extra good Young Boars from 4 to 8 months old.

We can always furnish pigs not akin. In order to show our confidence in what we offer and insure satisfaction to our customers, we ship everything on approval. You need not send check until after you receive the pigs, and if they are not entirely satisfactory in every respect, you can return them at our expense and it costs you absolutely nothing. We leave it to you whether this is a fair proposition. Address

WOODSIDE STOCK FARM, R. S. Farish, Prop., Charlottesville, Va.

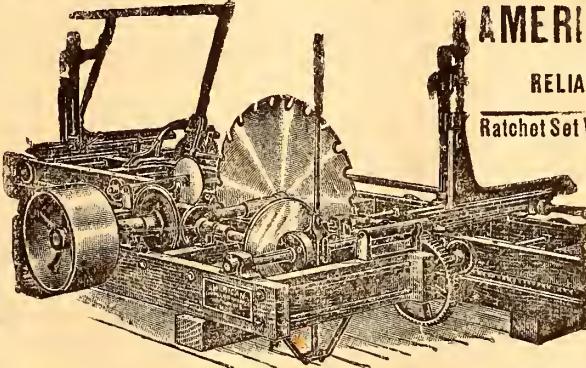
Virginia," a small work of about 150 pages, now extremely rare.

His description of the characteristics of Virginians is a curiosity in its way, and very quaintly written.

I scarcely know whether I am justified in classing Col. Byrd formally amongst the historians of Virginia, but at any rate, his writings give great insight into the history, as well as the social life of his day. He has been pronounced "the wittiest and most accomplished Virginian of his day, and he was the greatest man of letters in our country, prior to Franklin. Stith, who had free access to Col. Byrd's library, pronounced it 'the best and most copious collection of books in our part of America.' His writings are racy, graceful and charming and if they cannot be considered as strictly history, they may, at least, be classed among the side lights of history."

Col. Byrd was born in 1674, and died in 1744.

Amongst the earliest and most distinguished of our Virginia historians, I may mention the Rev. Wm. Stith, who was born in 1689, studied theology and was ordained in England to the established church. He was Chaplain to the House of Burgesses and later was rector of the Henrico parish and president of William and Mary College. He was married on July 13, 1738, to Miss Judith Randolph, daughter of Col. Thomas Randolph of Tuckahoe. He made his residence at Varina, the county seat of Henrico, a few miles below Richmond, and the point of exchange for Federal and Confederate prisoners during the Civil War, long afterwards. Stith preached alternately at Four-Mile-Creek Church and St. John's, on Richmond Hill. It was during this period, while he was enjoying the leisure and retirement of the evening of his days that he applied himself to



AMERICAN SAW MILLS

RELIABLE FRICTION FEED

Ratchet Set Works, Quick Receder, Duple

Steel Dogs. Strong, x ACCURATE AND RELIABLE

Best material and workmanship, light running; requires little power; simple, easy to handle; won't get out of order. **BELT FEED MILLS** in all sizes.

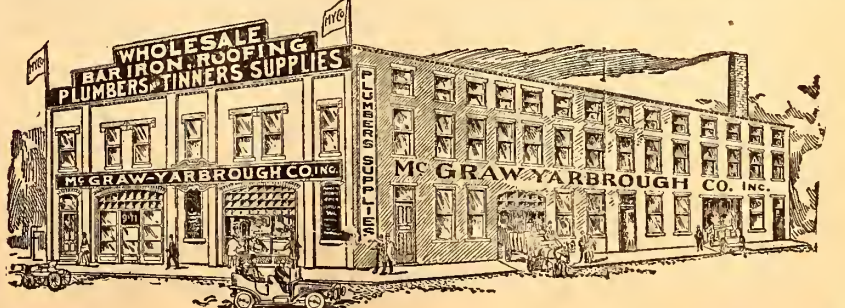
Log Bean Carriages can be furnished with any of our mills.

No. 1. Warranted to cut 2,000 feet per day with 6 H. P. engine. Seven other sizes made. Also Edgers, Trimmers, Shingle Machines, Lath Mills, Rip and Cut-Off Saws, Drag Saws, Cordwood Saws and Feed Mills. Catalogue sent free.

"Rowe, Mass., October 24, 1905.—I have a No. 1 American Saw Mill and send you an order for another just like it. I run it with my 8 H. P. portable gasoline engine; have sawed 5,000 feet of lumber in ten hours with it without any trouble. I use a 48-inch saw.

Yours truly,
BRADLEY C. NEWELL.

AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO.,
137 Hope St., Hackensack, N. J.
OUR AGENTS.—Watt Plow Company, Richmond, Va.; R. P. Johnson, Wytheville, Va.; Hyman Supply Company, New Berne and Wilmington, N. C.; Gibbes Machinery Company, Columbia, S. C.



WHOLESALE BAR IRON, ROOFING PLUMBERS, FINNERS SUPPLIES

MCGRAW-YARBROUGH CO. INC.

CORRUGATED V-CRIMP ROOFING, RUBBER ROOFING, TARRED PAPER. ROOFING TIN IN ROLLS A SPECIALTY.

WRITE US YOUR WANTS.

MCGRAW-YARBROUGH CO., Richmond, Va

the task of collecting and sifting material for what he intended to be an extended historical work, but which he, unfortunately, never carried to completion. He was an extremely careful and conscientious student and writer, and all subsequent authorities agree in considering his history of Virginia a reliable source of information. Even Howison, who is of a critical disposition, admits that "Stith is rigidly accurate, though sometimes harsh and inelegant in style, and prone to crowd his pages with unimportant matter."

Stith had access to authentic and important documents in his task, the Colonial archives, the Records of the London Company, the Randolph papers and the Byrd library. As he says himself: "I have the sight and perusal of many excellent materials." In 1747 he issued the first volume of his intended work, which he divides into five books, with appendix. He opens by saying: "It is now 140 years since the discovery and settlement of this colony. I need not say how empty and unsatisfactory everything yet published on the subject is, excepting the excellent but confused materials left us by Capt. Smith, which is large and good and of unquestionable authority for what is related while he stayed in the country. Had anything of consequence been done in our history, I could most willingly have saved myself the trouble of conning over old musty records." However, his keen interest in his country and his desire to fit himself to be a faithful and competent historian of it, induced him to gather together and study all the available records bearing on her history, and "this accurate, judicious and faithful compiler" (as he has been styled) gives us a list of the records he has obtained, at the same time stating their claims and considerations.

The volume was brought out under the following heading:

"A history of the discovery and settlement of Virginia, being an essay towards a general history of this colony, by William Stith, A. M., Rector of Henrico Parish, and one of the Governors of William and Mary College, Williamsburg. Printed by William Parks, MDCCXLVII.

By the way, this same William Parks issued the first newspaper printed in the colony, The Virginia Gazette, a sheet 12 by 6 inches which started its existence on August 6, 1736, at 15 shillings per annum. It was a small sheet of dingy paper, but well printed.

It was most unfortunate and occasioned serious loss to posterity that a wet blanket was thrown over Stith's enterprise, so that he never got beyond the first volume, and it was for such a trivial and sordid cause! He thus explains his reason for stopping short in his valuable work. "Once he intended (he says) to have added

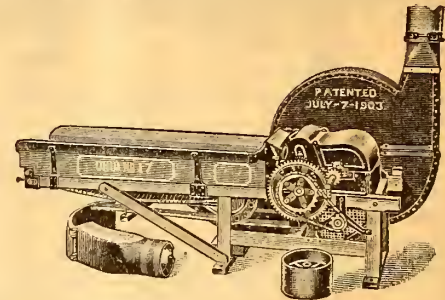
Let us Give you the Facts

Before you buy ensilage machinery. Get all the facts—don't stick on just one point. Remember it's the all-around right working machine that makes the work go on fast and sure.

WE OFFER YOU THE PROOFS OF

"OHIO"

ENSILAGE
CUTTER
SUPERIORITY



They are not One-Point Machines

They are right in speed, in cutting, in elevating, in self-feeding, in power, in packing the silo, in convenience—everything.

The only complaint ever heard about the famous "OHIO" Ensilage Cutters and Bowers is

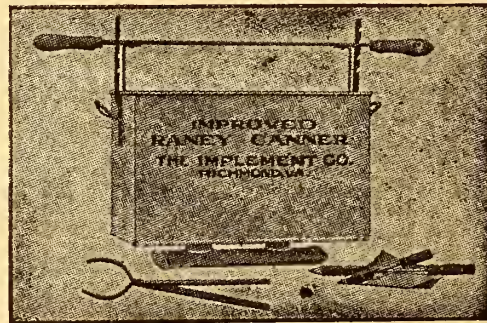
"Can't get the corn to the Machine fast Enough."

Six sizes of Blowers. Cut 4 to 30 tons per hour. Run with 4 to 14 horse power. Elevate to any height silo. Perfect self-feed; bulldog grip. Patented distributor saves labor. Simple, strong and durable.

Be sure to write for our fine free 100-page Ensilage Cutter Catalogue and learn why the "Ohio" is the machine you should buy. Address

THE SILVER MFG. CO., SALEM, OHIO.

The Raney Canning Outfit



will save your fruit and vegetables; costs little; keeps money on the farm and brings more on. We furnish them to work on cook stove or furnace for either home or market canning. Their small cost will be saved in one day. Send for circulars and prices. With each outfit we furnish free a book of instructions, telling how to can all kinds of fruits and vegetables. Prices from \$5 to \$30.

All sizes of tin cans at the lowest market price. Write for our complete catalogue of farm machinery.

THE IMPLEMENT COMPANY,
1302 E. Main St., - - - Richmond, Va.



SLUG-SHOT

USED FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN FOR 20 YEARS.

Sold by Seed Dealers of America

Saves Currants, Potatoes, Cabbage, Melons, Flowers, Trees and Shrubs from Insects. Put up in popular packages at popular price. Write for free pamphlet on Bugs and Blights, etc., to

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several other curious papers, but perceiving to his mortification that some of his countrymen (and these persons of Fashion and Distinction) seemed to be much alarmed and to grudge that a complete history of their own country run to more than one volume and cost them half a pistole he was obliged, therefore, to refrain his hand and only insert a few and necessary instruments, for fear of enhancing the price to the immense charge and irreparable damage of such generous and public spirited gentlemen."

And so, "the genial current of his soul" was frozen by the "chill penury" or rather, chill parsimony of his contemporaries, and to this day, recorded history is the poorer for it. He did not carry the Colony even beyond its swaddling clothes, his narrative only extending to the year 1624. Grahame describes Stith as "a candid and accomplished writer very minute in relating the debates of the Court of Proprietors of the Virginia Company, and their disputes with the king, but generally impressive and interesting. A manly and generous spirit pervades every page of his work." Howison says of him: "He is rigidly accurate, and his love of freedom entitles him to our sincere respect."

Stith died at Williamsburg in 1755. In Miss R. H. Early's very interesting work entitled, "By Ways of Virginia History," she devotes a full chapter to Stith, giving many details of which I have mentioned only the most prominent ones

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Prince Edward Co., Va., Nov. 15, '07.
I like the Southern Planter all right.
W. A. BAKER.

Goucester Co., Va., Jan. 2, '08.
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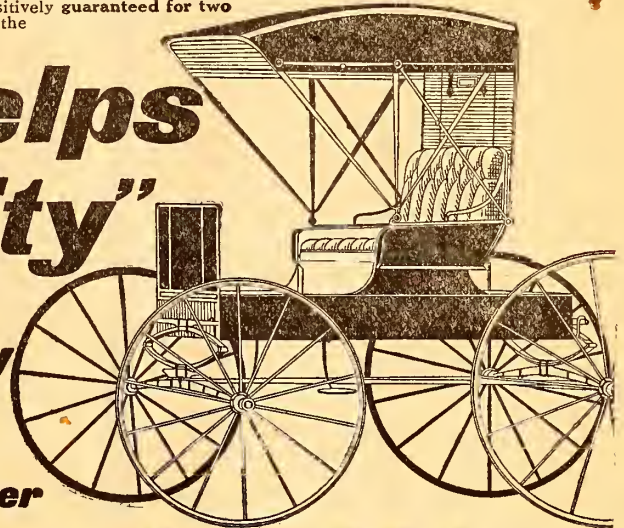
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THE GOVERNMENT SOIL SURVEY.

Washington, D. C., May 25, 1908.

There has been a lively fight in both the House and the Senate in the consideration of the agricultural bill over the appropriation for soil surveys. The Agricultural Department's estimate for this work for the coming year, sent to Congress was \$200,000. The House Committee in reporting the bill cut this down by \$30,000, recommending an appropriation of \$170,000. Instead of standing by its committee, the House made an appropriation of \$333,460, or an advance of \$133,460 over the amount asked for by Secretary Wilson.

When the bill came before the Senate committee on agriculture, the reason of this action was brought to light. The Soil Survey is one of the most popular features of the work of the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau apparently thought it saw an opportunity for getting Congress to allow for a large increase in its activities and so brought pressure to bear on various members with the above result in the House. But "Uncle Jim" Wilson didn't relish the idea of any of his bureaus breaking away from his parental control and so when he was called before the Senate Committee on Agriculture to which the agricultural bill was sent after its passage by the House, he explained the situation in the following words:

Secretary Wilson—"Now, we come to soil investigations, and there should be a frank statement made to the committee.

"I had estimated \$200,000 and that was increased in the House in the bill we have now to \$333,460.

"There has been a great deal done that we knew nothing about until I saw it come to the surface. I have instructed all of my people not to lobby for anything, and it is well understood. I never come to the Capitol myself unless I am sent for—never. I made a careful study of this work and was satisfied that the estimate I made of \$200,000—which was \$30,000 more than last year—was abundant. That is what I estimated."

Senator Long—"The committee in reporting \$170,000, then, reported just the same as the appropriation last year?"

Secretary Wilson—"Precisely. That is what they did. Now, the design in the minds of our soil people is to not only do the soiling, but to duplicate the work of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and do the management of it, and they offered an amendment in the House—I think you will find it here—giving them authority to do this demonstration and utilization work."

Senator Long—"Work that is now being done by the Bureau of Plant Industry?"

Secretary Wilson—"Yes."

The Chairman—"Right there let me

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"The oldest" prepared roofing on the market, and the first Ruberoid Roofs, laid many years ago are still giving satisfactory service under the severest climatic and atmospheric conditions.

Contains no tar or paper; will not melt or tear. Acid fumes will not injure it.

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FAST MAIL,
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FREIGHT ROUTE.

W. F. TAYLOR, Traffic Manager.

W. M. TAYLOR, Trav. Pass. Agent.

ask this: As I understand the soil industry, it is to find what there is in the soil?"

Secretary Wilson—"That is it."

The Chairman—"And what it will probably produce. Then the plant industry should take it up and adapt the plants as to the latitude, and longitude, the atmosphere, and all that?"

Secretary Wilson—"Precisely."

The Chairman—"First to see whether the soil has the proper component parts, and then to see whether the other conditions are all right to grow a certain crop. That is the idea, is it not?"

Secretary Willson—"Yes"

The Chairman—"And you will be enabled to carry our your plan if we give you that much?"

Secretary Wilson—"Oh, surely. The bureaus, the scientific bureaus of the Department of Agriculture, always overlap a little, and I let the overlapping go on until it becomes quite prominent, and then make a division and order so much of it here and so much of it there. For example, a good deal of the soil work was once done by the Bureau of Chemistry, under Doctor Wiley. I turned it over, after studying the matter, to the Soil Bureau. I said: 'I want all that work in one place.' This is the statements I made to the soils people; this is the statement I made to the House Committee, and it is the statement I make to you. I will say the same thing all along the line."

Senate Slashes Appropriation.

The Senate committee thereupon reported a recommendation for an appropriation of \$200,000, the amount of Secretary Wilson's estimate, and an increase of \$30,000 over the House committee recommendation, but \$133,460 less than the bill carried as passed by the House. On the floor of the Senate last week there was a lively tilt, a number of Senators urging the appropriation made by the House and some even saying that it should be increased to \$500,000; but it was finally passed at \$220,000 by a vote of five to one.

However, there is promise of a pretty fight when the bill goes to conference between the two houses of Congress for final agreement on the points in dispute, as it is understood that many Representatives are anxious for extensive soil surveys which are among the most popular phases of the work of the Department of Agriculture. There is not much likelihood of the Bureau of Soils getting more than \$200,000, however, with the agricultural committees of both Houses arrayed against a further increase, backed by the statement of Secretary Wilson himself.

The following table shows the growth of appropriations for this Bureau since its organization, which includes the money used not only for soil surveys, but for the plant invest-

Amatite

ROOFING



If you had a sample of Amatite in your hand you would see in an instant why it needs no painting or coating to keep it waterproof.

It has a rough surface of real mineral matter on the weather side. It is evident to anyone that it is no more necessary to paint such a surface than it is necessary to paint a stone wall. Stone

needs no paint; neither does Amatite. It is strong enough in itself to bear the brunt of rain and wind and sun without a protective coat of paint.

To paint Amatite would be a waste of time and trouble.

Amatite will last for many years without any care whatever. It is made to be troubleproof as well as weatherproof.

A roofing that consists of smooth materials, made to receive a heavy coating of paint, is not a roofing at all—the paint is the real roof.

If you are told that certain roofings don't need painting when first laid, don't be deceived into thinking that they are like Amatite. The first coat of paint has been applied at the factory—that's all, and it will wear off in a little while and require renewal.

No paint is good enough to make a durable roof; a thick layer of pitch, faced with a real mineral surface, is far better—and that means Amatite.

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A free sample with booklet will be sent on request to our nearest office.

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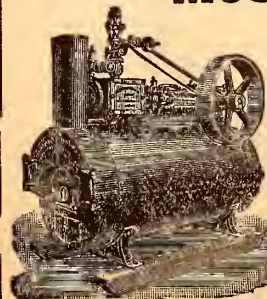
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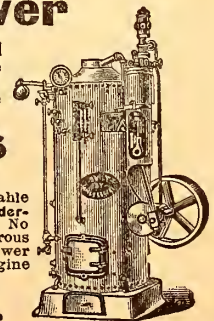
Farmers and planters who install Leffel Steam Engines have no power troubles. There is no failure to start or to run—no tinkering, no coaxing, no vexatious delays. We have built thousands of

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Box 213 Springfield, Ohio



tigations which the Secretary now proposed to transfer to the Bureau of Plant Industry.

1896	\$ 15,000
1897	15,300
1898	16,300
1899	16,300
1900	26,300
1901	31,300
1902	109,140
1903	169,680
1904	212,480
1905	214,680
1906	204,680
1907	221,460
1908	206,960

Farm Colonies in Mexico.

Concession have been granted by the Mexican government for the establishment of farm colonies in lower California. The Campania Mexicana de Terrerois y Colonizacion and the Compania de Desarolla de Paja California each undertakes to settle at least 150 families in farm colonies in the province within three years, and at least eighty-five families within the following six years. All provisions, furniture, building material, agricultural machinery and implements, and stock cattle designed for those colonies are granted exemption from import duties.

The Mule Is Defended.

Members of Congress have often in flowery words praised the American hen on the floor of both House and Senate, but it remained for Senator Nelson of Minnesota to pay a modest tribute to the American mule. In the Senate the other day Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island was confuting the statement of Senator Beveridge of Indiana, that England would not have overcome the Boers without her navy when Senator Nelson was recognized, and said:

"I desire to call the Senator's attention to the fact that the American mules which the British succeeded in getting into the Boer country enabled them to triumph in that war."

The truth is that the mule, in spite of the blot upon his escutcheon and the handicap of small feet, a rat tail and ears that excite laughter, is first in peace, being found on every farm and in every railroad cut, and first in war as a feeder of armies and hauler of guns, baggage and medical supplies. The hen makes more noise over the laying of one egg than is heard from a mule during a whole campaign. And the hen is cheered to her work by the ringing vaunt of her polygamous partner, while the only inspiration of the mule is his simple devotion to the gray horse which he swings after up the trail. The hen is all very well as a contributor to the breakfast table, but for general utility and homely worth she is not to be mentioned in the same breath with the American mule. May his ungainly shadow never grow less. This is the contribution of an eastern

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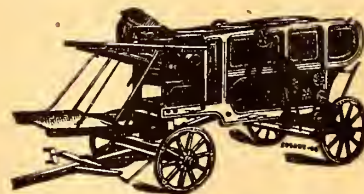
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The most durable and lightest draft threshing machinery manufactured. Threshes, separates, cleans and bags ready for market. Wastes less grain, runs lighter, is stronger, more complete and durable and less liable to get out of order than any other kind. Get our prices and terms on any size outfit you may want.

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Study the subject of roofing. Send for catalogues; ask questions; investigate. We give you this advice because we feel sure that after you have look into the matter thoroughly you will decide upon Congo.

Congo can stand the *minutest examination*. In fact, we urge this method for our own good as well as the customer's, because it increases trade and makes for us life long friends.

Congo deserves its leading position among ready roofings because it has all the qualifications needed in a durable, waterproof roof.

Congo not only is absolutely waterproof when laid, but it remains so for years.

If you have a leaky roof, you can appreciate how annoying and expensive it is. Congo avoids all this.

These are facts well worthy of consideration, and if you put up a new building, or if your old roof gives trouble, use Congo. Congo can be laid right over an old roof, and you can do it yourself. No special tools or skilled labor required. We supply nails and cement for laps.

Send for Booklet and Sample and see for yourself what a real "never leak" Roofing is like.

UNITED ROOFING & MFG. CO.

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newspaper writer in one of the metropolitan papers

Are Eggs Live-Stock?

The famous frog-leg ruling of the Treasury Department in which that animal's hind quarters were classed as "poultry," for the purposes of tariff revenue, is now relegated to a second place in public notoriety through a recent ruling with respect to egg imports covering the question as to whether a hen's egg shall be considered as "live-stock." The problem which has been bothering the Treasury resulted from an importation of 24 pedigree Black Orpington eggs, intended for breeding purposes and upon which a duty of \$25 was levied by the minions of the government. The importer demurred at the customs charge, but as there was danger that the eggs would addle if left in warehouse durance vile, while the knotty question of their classification was adjusted, he paid the twenty-five dollars under protest, and then proceeded to fight the case.

"If a frog's leg is a chicken," he asked of the customs officers, "why is not an egg a hen?" On the basis of this he claimed that under the law registered live-stock for breeding purposes is entitled to come in free, on a proper showing and registry of pedigree. The theory is that these eggs were imported to do something for the uplift of the American hen. Consequently they should come in duty free. The importer noted that an uncut diamond destined to be cut in this country, is regarded as raw material and to be admitted free and therefore he figured out that the raw material for chickens should be admitted free, so that the American gallus may have the work of hatching it. But the Treasury officials decided against him, reasoning thus: Hens lay eggs, roosters don't. Roosters are only useful to eat and chortle. The admission of eggs free of duty for hatching would be, in fact, a discrimination in favor of the hen as against the rooster because roosters don't sit. As approximately one half the poultry population is composed of roosters, it would be a manifest discrimination against this half to permit a special favor to the hens. Therefore on the ground that it would be class discrimination the hens can't sit free eggs.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

THE WOMAN IN BUSINESS.

She handed in a check payable to Susan H. Smith. The cashier, who was a German, noticed that she had endorsed it Susan Smith, and gave it back with a polite "You haf forgotten the 'H.' Overcome with confusion, she murmured, "Excuse me," and wrote below the endorsement, "Age 23."—Lippincott's.

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ORNAMENTALS,

- PEACHES,
PLUMS
GRAPE VINES,
STRAWBERRIES,
ASPARAGUS,
SHADE TREES,

- PEARS,
APRICOTS,
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1908 - - Virginia State Fair - - 1908

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OCTOBER 5-6-7-8-9-10.

PREMIUM LIST WILL BE READY JULY 1st. SEND YOUR ADDRESS.

In addition to the announcements in the FARM PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, attention is directed to the following premiums, which are especially liberal, and which will prove an incentive for representative displays:

	First	Second
Largest yield of hay from one acre...	\$50 00	\$25 00
Largest yield of corn from one acre..	50 00	25 00

LIVE STOCK SALE.

Arrangements are now being made to hold a LIVE STOCK SALE upon the FAIR GROUNDS during the latter part of the Fair. Prospective Sellers are urged to communicate information regarding proposed arrangements to the General Manager. This sale will positively be held and will be made a permanent feature.

This department will be carried on upon the same high plane witnessed in 1906 and 1907, and every effort made to embrace therein all classes and breeds which are adapted to our State. The splendid exhibits of those years has prompted the various Live Stock Associations to offer liberal Special Prizes at the coming Fair, among which may be mentioned 9 gold medals and champion cup (value \$100) of the Percheron Society of America; \$45 by the American Oxford Down Record Association; the handsome silver trophy of the Berkshire Association for Virginia Berkshires; \$150, American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association; \$100, American Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association; \$250, Red Polled Cattle Club of America; \$500, American Shorthorn Breeders' Association; \$100 trophy of the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association.

Below are shown specimen classifications (subject to modification) from the Premium List.

JERSEY.

	First	Second
Bull 3 years old and over.....	\$20 00	\$10 00
Bull 2 years old and under 3.....	20 00	10 00
Bull 1 year old and under 2.....	20 00	10 00
Bull under one year.....	15 00	10 00
Cow 3 years old and over.....	20 00	10 00
Heifer 2 years old and under 3.....	20 00	10 00
Heifer 1 year old and under 2.....	20 00	10 00
Heifer under one year.....	15 00	10 00

Exhibitor's Herd.

Consisting of one bull 2 years old or over, one cow 3 years old or over, one heifer 2 years old and under 3, one heifer one year old and under 2, and one heifer under 1 year	30 00	15 00
---	-------	-------

Breeder's Young Herd.

Consisting of one bull under 2 years, and four heifers under 2 years, all except bull to be bred by exhibitor	15 00	10 00
---	-------	-------

Get of Sire.

Four animals, either sex, any age....	15 00	10 00
---------------------------------------	-------	-------

Produce of Cow.

Two animals, either sex, any age....	15 00	10 00
--------------------------------------	-------	-------

Championship.

Bull, any age.....	25 00	Res.
Cow or Heifer, any age.....	25 00	Res.

Berkshire.

Boar two years old and over.....	\$12 00	\$6 00	\$2 00
Boar one year old and under 2....	12 00	6 00	2 00
Boar six and under twelve months	10 00	5 00	2 00
Boar under six months.....	8 00	4 00	1 00
Sow two years old or over.....	12 00	6 00	2 00
Sow one year old and under 2....	12 00	6 00	2 00
Sow six and under twelve months old	10 00	5 00	2 00
Sow under six months.....	8 00	4 00	1 00

Breeder's Ring.

4 swine, any age, the get of one boar	12 00	7 00	3 00
4 pigs any age, produce of one sow	12 00	7 00	3 00

Exhibitor's Herd.

Boar and three sows, over one year old, all owned by exhibitor.....	12 00	7 00	3 00
---	-------	------	------

Breeder's Young Herd.

Boar and three pigs, under one year old, bred by exhibitor.....	12 00	7 00	3 00
---	-------	------	------

Championship.

Boar, any age	15 00	Res. Rib.
Sow, any age	15 00	Res. Rib.

DORSET-HORN.

Ram two years old or over.....	\$10 00	\$5 00
Ram one year old and under two....	8 00	4 00
Ram under one year old.....	8 00	4 00
Ewe two years old or over.....	10 00	5 00
Ewe one year old and under two....	8 00	3 00
Ewe under one year old.....	8 00	4 00

Exhibitor's Flock.

Consisting of ram one year old or over, ewe 2 years old or over, ewe one year old and under two, and ewe under one year old.....	15 00	6 00
--	-------	------

Get of Sire

Pen of four lambs, the get of one sire	8 00	4 00
--	------	------

Championship.

Ram, any age.....	6 00	Res. Rib.
Ewe, any age.....	6 00	Res. Rib.

The 1908 Premium List, which will contain the classification of all departments in full will be ready for mailing July 1st, and will contain inducements which will make the Fair an unqualified success—especial attention being devoted to each of the live stock classes, Farm Products, Horticultural Products, Poultry, etc., etc. And in the classification of the Domestic, Fine and Culinary Arts Departments it will be seen that the co-operation of our gentlewomen is urgently requested in order that the Fair may take another step toward complete success.

For any and all information address MARK W. LLOYD, General Manager Virginia State Fair Association, Richmond, Va.

Send your address so that Premium List may be mailed you July 1st.

THE FARMER'S PROSPERITY.

If the American farmer went out of business this year he could clean up thirty thousand million dollars. And he would have to sell his farm on credit; for there is not enough money in the whole world to pay him half his price.

Talk of money-mad trusts! They might have reason to be mad if they owned the farms, instead of their watered stock. When we remember that the American farmer earns enough in seventeen days to buy out Standard Oil, and enough in fifty days to wipe Carnegie and the Steel Trust off the industrial map, the story of the trusts seems like "the short and simple annuals of the poor."

One American harvest would buy the Kingdom of Belgium, King and all; two would buy Italy; three would buy Austria-Hungary, and five at a spot cash price, would take Russia from the Czar.

Talk of swollen fortunes! With the setting of every sun the money-box of the American farmer bulges with the weight of twenty-four new millions. Only the most athletic imagination can conceive of such a torrent of wealth.

Place your finger on the pulse of your wrist, and count the heartbeats, —one,—two,—three,—four,— With every four of those quick throbs, day and night, a thousand dollars clatters into the gold-bin of the American farmer.

How incomprehensible it would seem to Pericles who saw Greece in her Golden Age, if he could know that the yearly revenue of his country that he thought so large, is now no more than one day's pay for the men who till the soil of this infant republic!

Or, how it would amaze a resurrected Christopher Columbus if he were told that the revenues of Spain and Portugal are not nearly as much as the earnings of the American farmer's hen!

Merely the crumbs that drop from the farmer's table (otherwise known as agricultural exports) have brought him enough of foreign money since 1892 to enable him, if he wished, to settle the railway problem once for all, by buying every foot of railroad in the United States.

Such is our New Farmer,—a man for whom there is no name in any language. He is as far above the farmer of the story-books as a 1908 touring car is above a jinriksha. Instead of being an ignorant hoeman in a barnyard world, he gets the news by daily mail and telephone; and incidentally publishes 700 trade journals of his own. Instead of being a moneyless peasant, he pays the interest on the mortgage with the earnings of a week. Even this is less of an expense than it seems, for he borrows the money from himself, out of his own banks, and spends the bulk of the tax-

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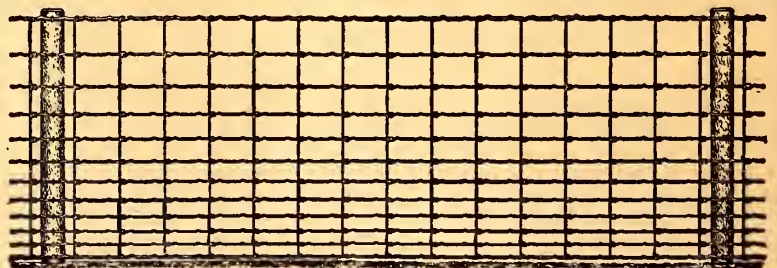
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The disturber of the peace pulled lose from the officer and began:

"Hold on minute, m' friend."

"No, I won't hold on a minute. You come with me."

"Hold on jus' half minute I want jus' one word with you."

"All right," replied the officer, impatiently. "Be quick about it. What is it you want to say?"

"All I want t' say is jus' this: I 'preciate your invitation, but I jus' can't go."

—Lippincott's.

THE BALANCED ACCOUNT.

Said Richman, "Neighbors, would you thrive?"

Then learn of me how two and two make five!"

Said Poorman, "Verily, I see, For us poor folk must two and two make three!"

—Richard Kirk in July Lippincott's.

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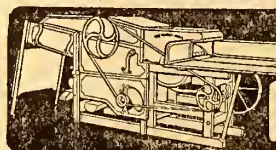
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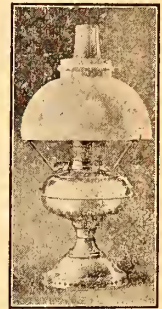
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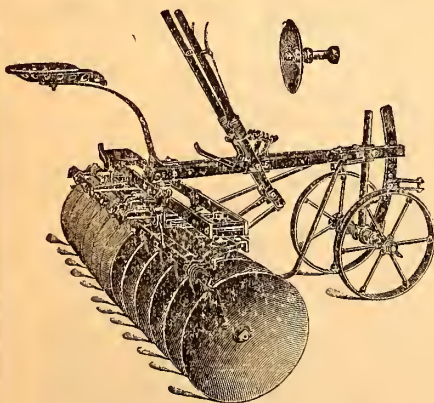
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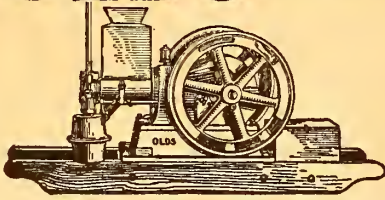
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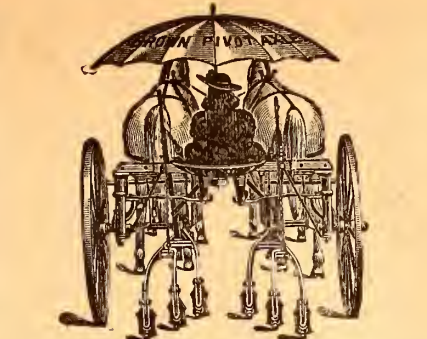
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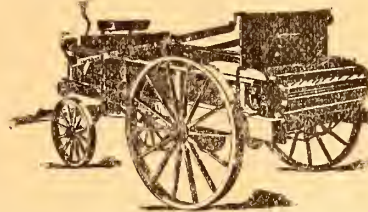
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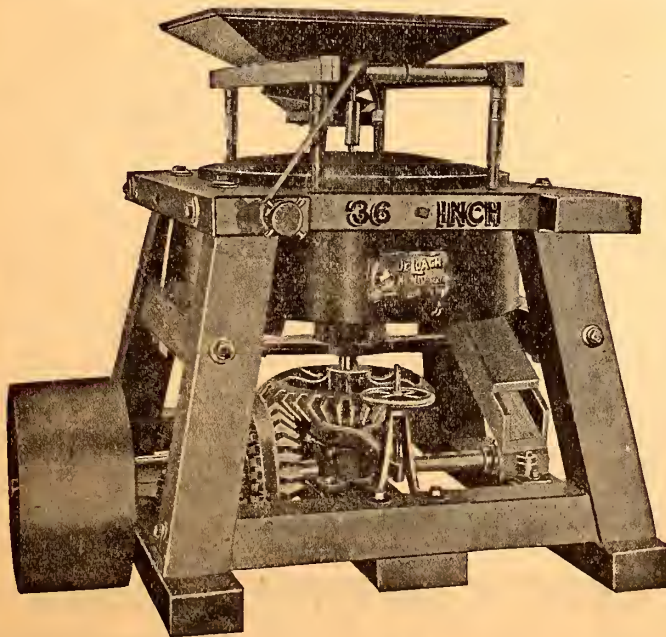
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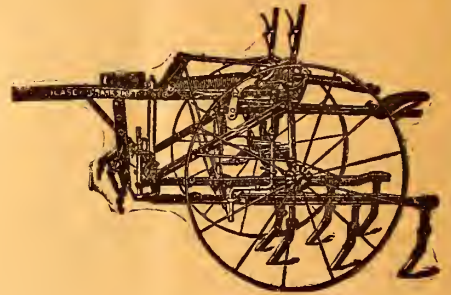
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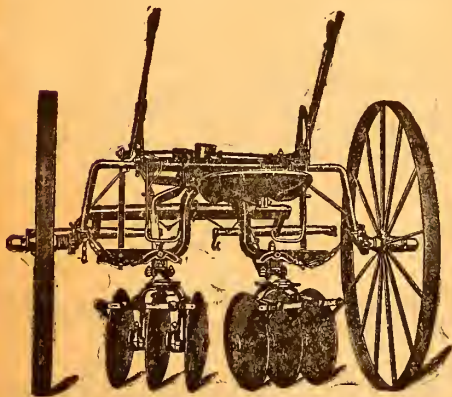


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Responds instantly to the will of the operator, and the change in direction is accomplished by the slightest pressure of the foot. Provision has been made for locking the cultivator into a rigid position for transportation. It can be easily regulated for plowing to various depths. The disks are easily reversible, so that the dirt can be thrown up to the corn or away from it, without disturbing the roots. A slight flexibility is allowed the gangs by spring pressure which holds them in the ground, so that no evil effects result from striking obstructions. Gangs can be easily set at a sharp angle, adapting them to use in cultivating listed corn.

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We furnish a shovel attachment for the Case Disk Cultivator which interchanges with the disc, and can be as easily operated and adjusted as the cultivator with the disc gangs. The cost is very slight, and by getting this attachment, you have both a disc and shovel cultivator.



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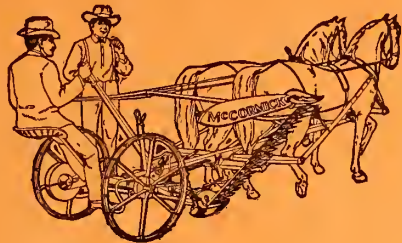
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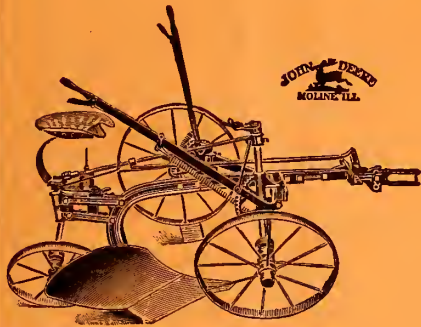
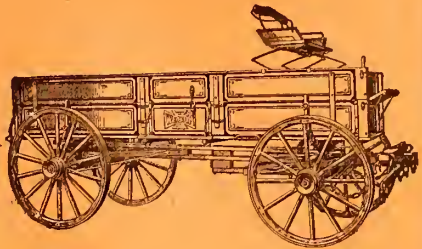
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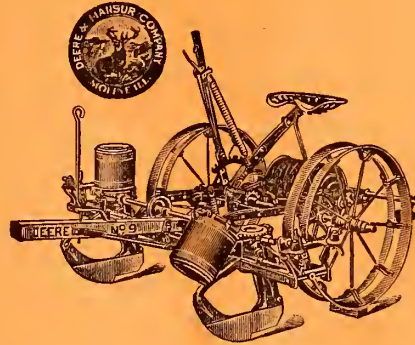


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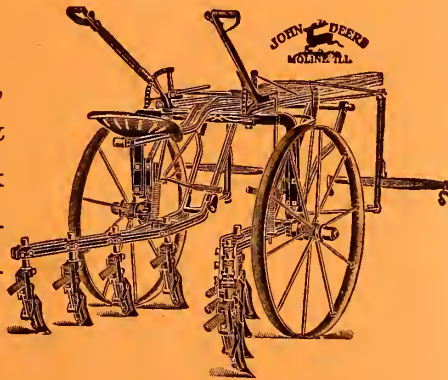
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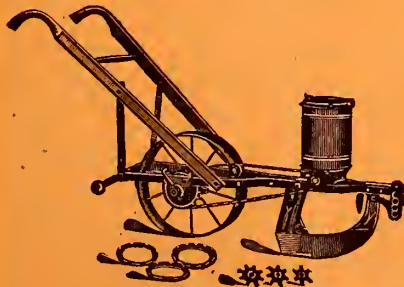
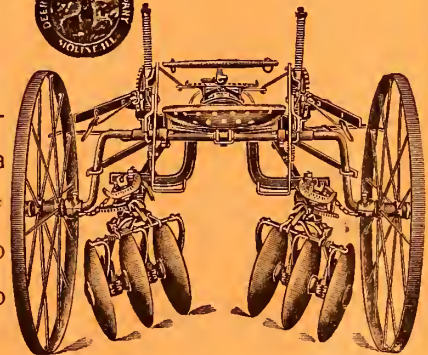
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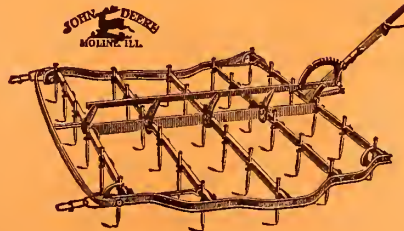
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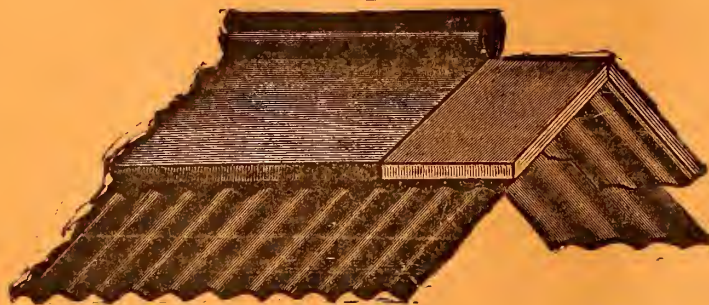
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